Two Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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MR. SMYTH GRAND SACHEM

The ex-Recorder Chosen as Head of the Tammany Society.

PLANS FOR FOURTH OF JULY

Mr. Croker's Name at the Head of the Committee on Speakers—The Currency Question May Be Presented.

Tammany is at work again.

Not only did the Tammany Society or Columbian Order meet last night and install the new Sachems, but the Sachems themselves held a meeting immediately afterward, elected ex-Recorder Frederick Smyth Grand Sachem, and promptly went to work to make the arrangements for the annual Fourth of July celebration.

Unusual haste being the order of the evening, the newly-fledged Sachems issued a call for a special meeting of the society to be held next Monday night to elect new members and initiating men already elected. In former years, it was the custom for the Sachems not to meet to elect a Grand Sachem for a week after their installation, but the society's matters are being rushed through this year, so that the

Ex-Recorder Frederick Smyth.
Is now Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society.

Tammany men can give all their time very soon to the work of reorganization and so that ample time will be given to prepare for the Fourth of July celebration. In view of the fact that a large number of Democratic Congressmen from various parts of the country will be invited to speak at this celebration, something in the way of a "round-up" of sentiment on the currency question may result.

It is worthy of note that Richard Croker's name was placed at the head of the Committee on Speakers for this celebration.

"Does this indicate that Mr. Croker will be back here soon?" one of his closest political and personal friends was asked.

"No; but, you know, he may make up his mind to run over here at almost any time now. But we have no information to that effect," was the reply.

The use of Mr. Croker's name last night has revived the talk that he will take an active part in this Fall's campaign. As nearly as can be ascertained now, the plan of Tammany's political organization is to put the best men forward in county, Assembly, and Senate nominations this Fall, to retire as far as possible district leaders in districts where they have become obnoxious, and to substitute in their places men who will attract desirable voters to the Democratic ranks, and to select as leaders for the new Assembly districts men who will be acceptable to all classes of Democratic voters.

Last night, however, was given up wholly to the society's matters. There was a big crowd of braves at the installation exercises, and the Indian dance at its conclusion was done with as much vigor as though Tammany, politically, was still on tap. Lawrence Delmour, Thomas J. Dunn, John F. McIntyre, ex-President James J. Martin of the Police Department, ex-Commissioner of Public Works Daly, and a number of the other well-known braves were among those present.

It takes nine of the thirteen Sachems to organize the Board of Sachems. Only eight were present at the beginning of the installation exercises last night, but Gen. Sickles quickly responded to a messenger call and made the ninth. Of the Sachems elected in April, Richard Croker and Col. George B. McClellan are in Europe, and ex-Mayor Grant is on his way there on his wedding tour. Police Justice Feitner, another re-elected Sachem, was too ill to be present last night.

Those who were installed were Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, William Sohmer, Henry D. Hotchkiss, John H. Patrick, Amos J. Cummings, Augustus W. Peters, Police Justice Charles Welde, Patrick Keenan, and Congressman William Sulzer. Of this number, Mr. Welde is the only one of last year's board re-elected and installed.

The officers of the society installed last night were: Secretary—John B. McGoldrick; Treasurer—Peter F. Meyer; Sagamore—William H. Dobbs; Wiskinkie—Daniel W. Donegan. Ex-Deputy Commisisoner of Public Works Holahan was the installing officer.

Several were proposed for membership in the society. The list included William H. Law, who created something of a sensation at the January meeting of the Tammany General Committee by suggesting a new plan of reorganization; ex-Police Inspector Thomas F. McAvoy, Assistant District Attorneys Battle and Unger, ex-City Chamberlain Thomas C. T. Crain, Edward H. Hayes, and Forbes J. Hennessy. They will probably be elected to membership next Monday night. The newly installed Sachems met in the meeting room of the Committee of Sixty. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles placed ex-Recorder Frederick Smyth in nomination for Grand Sachem, aid he was elected unanimously. This is part of Tammany's policy of putting the best men to the front. Some of the Sachems doubted the wisdom of the selection, because they thought being Grand Sachem of Tammany might not help Mr. Smyth if he runs for Judge of the Supreme Court this Fall. There was no talk of this, however, at the meeting of the Sachems.

Hugh J. Grant was elected Mayor when he was Grand Sachem.

The ex-Recorder succeeds ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, who declined to hold over for another term. Police Justice Charles Welde, one of ex-Mayor Gilroy's close political friends, was elected Father of the Council, to succeed ex-Sheriff John J. Gorman. Maurice F. Holahan was re-elected Scribe.

Three committees were appointed to take charge of the Fourth of July celebration:

Committee on Speakers—Richard Croker, ex-Mayor Grant, Amos J. Cummings, A. W. Peters, Gen. Sickles, and M. F. Holahan.

Committee on Supplies—Peter F. Meyer, Patrick Keenan, John H. Patrick, W. H. Dobbs, John B. McGoldrick, and Charles Welde.

Committee on Printing and Music—Police Justice Feitner, H. D. Hotchkiss, Col. George B. McClellan, William Sohmer, Congressman Sulzer, and Daniel M. Donegan, Wiskinkie of the society.

SHIPWRECKS ON LAKE MICHIGAN

Schooner Capsizes and Her Crew Is Probably Lost—A Steamer and a Yacht in Great Peril.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., May 13.—A fearful sea is running here, as a result of the northerly gale which set in shortly after midnight. The schooner Quickstep of Milwaukee, bound from that port to Garden Bay in light trim, came to anchor off this port and rapidly dragged ashore. The life-saving crew left the harbor at noon to take off the crew. At 2:30 P. M. the life-savers returned to the harbor with the crew of the imperiled schooner, which lies on a sandy bottom.

A large steamer was in sight several hours this afternoon in the direction of Centerville, apparently disabled. Watchers on the bluff say that no smoke issued from the stack of the craft since they first caught sight of her, and they feel satisfied that something is wrong on board.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., May 13.—A steam yacht has come ashore about five miles south of here. She is lying on the sandy bottom, so far out that the name cannot be made out. A report just brought in says the crew is safe. The seas are washing over her, and she will probably go to pieces. Telegraphic communication is cut off with the nearest station.

RACINE, Wis., May 13.—During the gale which prevailed on the lake this afternoon a farmer named Fuengard came into the city on horseback from North Point, three miles north of here. He said that he had seen at noon a two-masted vessel capsize three miles out. He could discern at least three men climbing to the cross-trees, and thought there were two others. He came in as soon as possible and notified the life-saving crew. The farmer could not tell the name of the schooner or what it appeared to be loaded with.

The tug Edward Gillen started down the lake with the crew of the life-saving station in the lifeboat, but both were obliged to return, as the sea was so high that it would have been suicidal to venture out. The crew has probably perished.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS WARNED

A United States Assistant Deputy Accused of Helping Them to Escape.

BUFFALO, May 13.—Assistant Deputy United States Marshal Daniel Herring of Deputy Aldrich's staff, has been suspended upon charges of gross misconduct pending an official investigation. The complaint was made by Deputy Marshal Kane, who alleges that Herring with intent to frustrate his efforts to capture a gang of suspected opium smugglers, gave the latter warning, thereby enabling them to escape. Joseph Weil of 186 Waverly Street and "Jerry" O'Leary of 98 North Division Street, were the suspected leaders of the gang, and Deputy Kane's men had been shadowing them for weeks.

From the information the officers received they believed that the opium was smuggled across the border by two colored porters employed on the Grand Trunk Railway. The porters would be met at Black Rock by alleged confederates of Weil, who, according to the detectives, would take the opium to Weil's house. From there a young woman was said to have taken small packages of the drug to the express offices for shipment out of town.

When Deputy Kane believed his case was perfect, he obtained search warrants and had his men in readiness to raid the smugglers' den on the morning of May 2. The smugglers, however, had received a "tip," and the Deputy's plans were frustrated.

It appears that Deputy Aldrich and his assistants were also on the track of the smugglers, and it is alleged that the warning was given by Aldrich's assistant to prevent Deputy Kane from reaping whatever credit was to be attached to capturing the gang.

Counter charges will doubtless be made at the investigation, and a peculiar condition of affairs concerning the relations existing between some of the Government officials here will be revealed.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON COMING EAST

He Will Be Presented with a Medal at Newark Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13.—Ex-President Harrison will leave for New-York about the middle of the week. He still declines to discuss the silver question, and says there is no political significance to his trip. He will first go to Newark, N. J., where he will attend a meeting of the New-Jersey Historical Society. It is believed here that the ex-President will meet some of his political friends in New-York, and that arrangements will be made to meet the opposition of the Quay-Clarkson combination. Mr. Harrison will remain East for several weeks.

NEWARK, N. J., May 13.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison's private secretary notified the officers of the New-Jersey Historical Society to-day that the ex-President had accepted the invitation to attend the semi-centennial anniversary of the society next Thursday. Mr. Harrison will arrive in New-York Wednesday and go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He will be escorted to this city by Franklin Murphy, Nathaniel Niles, and F. Wolcott Jackson, as a committee of the society.

The ex-President will be presented with a gold medal. Dr. Samuel H. Pennington, President of the society, will make the presentation address. The medal is commemorative of the Washington Centennial. On one side it has a raised profile of the first President, and on the reverse several of Washington's maxims are engraved.

Dr. MacArthur's Celebration.

The fourth service, and the only one held yesterday, in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of Dr. Robert S. MacArthur's pastorate at the Calvary Baptist Church, took place last night. Gen. T. J. Morgan, ex-Indian Commissioner under Harrison, presided. The proceedings opened with hymns, after which the Scripture lesson was read by the Rev. W. C. Bitting, D. D., pastor of Mount Morris Baptist Church. The Rev. J. T. Beckley, D. D., pastor of the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, made a prayer, after which the Rev. James A. King, D. D., pastor of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, made the principal address.

The celebration will conclude this evening, with a reception and sociable in the chapel.

S. C. Cary Killed by a Fall.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—Sidney C. Cary, a prominent society man, fell from a window of his house, 6 West Read Street, this afternoon, and received injuries that resulted in his death an hour later. He fell fifteen feet, striking on his head and face. At the hospital his skull was found to have been fractured at the base and over the temple. The Cary family has for many years been prominent in Virginia and this city. The late Mrs. Newell Martin, formerly Mrs. Pegram of Confederate fame, was Mr. Cary's sister. He was forty years old.

A Babe of Very High Birth.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 13.—Dr. Christopher of Colorado Springs, was conveyed yesterday by special train to the summit of Pike's Peak, the occasion being the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Taggart. Mr. Taggart is foreman of the Manitou and Pike's Peak Cog Road, and for a month past has lived in a section house situated a mile and a half above timberline, at an altitude of 12,000 feet above the sea. This is the first recorded birth at so great an elevation in the Rocky Mountains, and probably on this continent.

ROBBED AN OLD WOMAN

Actor Mortimer Escapes with $3,100 Worth of Jewelry.

MRS. ADOLPH SIMIS BEFRIENDED HIM

She Takes Him to a Brooklyn Hotel and He Obtains Her Casket of Jewelry from the Clerk.

Diamonds and jewelry valued at $3,100, many of which were purchased at Tiffany's, in this city, and which were the property of Mrs. Adolph Simis, the mother of Adolph Simis, President of the Commissioners of Charities of Brooklyn, were stolen from the Eagle Hotel, Fulton, near Clinton Street, that city, yesterday morning.

Mrs. Simis, who is seventy years old, a week ago started from this city to visit a son and spend the Summer with him at his home at Far Rockaway. She was taken ill, and decided to go to the Eagle Hotel, where she secured a room on the second floor, and also one on the top floor.

She was accmpanied by a man who she said was her servant, and he was known to the hotel manager as Henry Fisher. Mrs. Simis told S. C. Coffin, the manager of the hotel, that Fisher was a young man of excellent reputation, and that he had been recommended to her by a charitable organization in this city in which she was also interested. He was poor, she said, but deserving, and she had engaged him to run errands for her. He was then assigned to the room on the top floor, and Mrs. Simis took the room on the second floor.

Fisher was very nattily dressed, wore patent-leather shoes and the latest style derby, and he became quite interesting to the hotel clerks on account of his effeminate manner and voice.

The day that Mrs. Simis took lodgings in the hotel she intrusted to Mr. Coffin, the manager, a box containing her jewels. This box was covered with leather and was securely locked.

Fisher came down stairs last Tuesday and said that Mrs. Simis wanted the box. Manager Coffin gave it to him and saw him go up stairs with it. He returned it in less than twenty minutes. He repeated the same thing on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and each time returned the box.

He called again yesterday morning and said Mrs. Simis wanted her jewel box. It was given to him, and he ascended the stairs. Inside of ten minutes he came down with a small bundle on his arm.

Mr. Coffin's suspicions were aroused, and he sent a clerk to Mrs. Simis's room to ask her if she had received her jewel case.

Mrs. Simis said she had not, and had not even sent for it, and when she heard that Fisher had got it and had left the hotel, she became hysterical, ran down stairs, and said she had been robbed. The police were notified, and then Mrs. Simis gave a schedule of her jewels to Capt. Campbell, as follows:

One gold watch set with diamonds, and having an enameled picture on one of the cases, value $320; one diamond pin, value $125; two solitaire diamond rings, value $600; one pair of diamond earrings, value $125; one sapphire and diamond ring, value $200; one diamond sunburst, value $425; one diamond bracelet, blue stones in centre, value $225; one white pearl bracelet, with a miniature in the centre, value $125; one set of diamond earrings, value $350; one diamond ring, with amethyst in the centre, value $150; diamond comb, value $325; gold glass holder, value $125, and $60 in cash.

Capt. Campbell went to Fisher's room and found the empty jewel casket lying on the table. It had been forced open. In a corner of the room was Fisher's trunk, and when Capt. Campbell opened it he found a number of fancy costumes, all of feminine apparel. There were also a number of programmes, one of which was announcing a "Testimonial Benefit and Ball to Mortimer, America's Greatest Male Soprano," and advertising that it would take place at Clarendon Hall, 114, and 116 East Thirteenth Street, on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, 1895.

Fisher, it appeare, is known in the vaudeville profession as Harry Mortimer. The police are now looking for the great female impersonator, who is about twenty-four years old, of dark complexion, with black hair and mustache, and about five feet four inches in height, and wearing a blue sack coat and vest, brown striped trousers, and a brown derby hat.

Capt. Campbell said that Fisher, or Mortimer, had once before stolen a diamond cross from Mrs. Simis, but that he had subsequently returned it and was forgiven.

Commissioner Simis said last night that his mother had got acquainted with the young actor about five months ago through some religious society in which she was interested, and befriended him. She bought him clothing and paid his bills.

Missouri State Senator Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—State Senator Peter R. Morrissey was murdered while asleep about 3 o'clock this morning by Maud Lewis, at her home, 2,719 Washington Street. The woman shot Morrissey in the left eye and in the mouth. He was single and thirty-two years old. He leaves a father, mother, sister, and brother. He was one of the best-known Democrats in St. Louis, and was just entering on his fourth year in the State Senate. Last night Morrissey and several companions were drinking heavily, and late at night he went to the Lewis woman's home. They had lived together for years. The woman was of a jealous nature. It is supposed she killed him as the result of a quarrel. His death was instantaneous. The woman, half-crazed, is strapped to a cot in a prisoner's cell at the City Hospital.

A Monitor Ordered to Savannah.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Secretary Herbert this afternoon decided to order the monitor Amphitrite to Savannah, Ga., in accordance wih a request of citizens of that city that the navy might be represented by one of its vessels at the flower carnival about to be held there. The officers of the Raleigh and the Atlanta will also attend, but their vessels must remain at Tybea Roads, twenty miles below the city, as Secretary Herbert would not take the risk of sending them up the river to Savannah.

No Money for Federal Marshals.

The Deputy United States Marshals in the Federal Building were notified yesterday that they would not receive any further remuneration for their services until after Aug. 1, there being no money in the Treasury to meet them. They have received no pay since March. Their wages are $2 a day.

The Judges' expenses, expenses of the court, and witnesses' and jurors' fees have not yet been paid for April.

Secretary Gresham Surely Improving.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Secretary Gresham has improved wonderfully during the last forty-eight hours, and to-day is very much better. The cool weather of Friday and Saturday is partly the cause. This morning the Secretary's respiration and temperature were normal, and his family are greatly encouraged. Dr. Johnston said this afternoon that Mr. Gresham's improvement was slow but sure.

JUSTICE JACKSON RETURNS HOME

Rumor Has It that the Income Tax Law Will Be Declared Unconstitutional by the Supreme Court Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Justice Jackson of the United States Supreme Court paid his respects to the President this morning, and this evening he left for his home, in Tennessee. It is understood that he will not return to the city until October.

Justice Jackson's departure a week previous to the time when the court is expected to hand down its decision in the income tax cases, indicates that his views are known to his associates, and it is taken for granted that at Saturday's consultation of the Justices a vote was had which settled the decision of the court on the constitutionality of the law one way or the other.

The fact that Justice Jackson remained in the city so short a time after hearing the arguments in the cases has encouraged the friends of the Income Tax law to look for a favorable decision. There is a report in circulation to-night that while Justice Jackson is convinced that the law is constitutional, one of his associates, who formerly took the same ground, is now ranged on the other side. Should this be true, and if the remaining Justices should not change their opinions, the court would stand 5 to 4 in opposition to the law.

It is asserted that there will probably be two opinions, and that it is the present intention of the court to make the opinions comparatively brief. They will cover, it is said, only the questions left undecided in the first decision as to whether the void provisions cover the whole act, whether the act, as it affects incomes from personal property, as such, is unconstitutional, because it provides for direct taxation of them, and whether the tax is invalid on account of want of uniformity.

The income tax returns already received at the Treasury Department are being classified and recorded. Although the officials are extremely reticent on the subject, it is believed that the rent exemptions will amount to 50 per cent. of the whole. The whole number of returns made under the law are approximately 150,000, and the estimate is made that these represent not more than 75 per cent. of the number of persons legally liable under the law. Should the recent decision of the court be sustained next Monday, the delinquents will be proceeded against as rapidly as possible, and it is said that the 50 per cent. penalty imposed by the law will not be remitted in any case.

It is asserted that the persons who have failed to make returns have done so with a clear understanding of the law, and in many cases have refused to comply with it, on legal advice, preferring to take their chances of being compelled to pay the penalty.

RICE, PROCTOR, AND HARLOW

Reorganization of the National Civil Service Commission — Two Democrats in the Board.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The vacancies in the Civil Service Commission caused by the resignations of Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Lyman were filled to-day by the President. Col. William G. Rice of Albany succeeds Mr. Roosevelt, and John M. Harlow of St. Louis takes the place of Mr. Lyman. Col. Rice, who was Secretary to Mr. Hill during the latter's first term as Governor of New-York, and Assistant Paymaster General of the National Guard under Govs. Tilden, Robinson, Cornell, and Cleveland, is well known to readers of The New-York Times. He was born in Albany, Dec. 23, 1856. His father, William A. Rice, was a Capitol Commissioner. Col. Rice was until the end of last December Vice President and General Manager of the Consolidated Car Heating Company. He married, about three years ago, a daughter of the late John V. L. Pruyn of Albany. It is asserted by Col. Rice's friends that his devotion to the cause of civil service reform is as ardent of that of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Cleveland secured his acceptance of the Commissionership some time ago, as announced in these dispatches.

Mr. Harlow is a Republican. He was Superintendent of Mails in St. Louis, and later Postmaster of that city under President Harrison. He is said to be a strong believer in civil service reform and its practical application to the business of the Government, as far as may be possible.

The new appointments change the political complexion of the commission for the first time in six years, Mr. Harlow being now the only Republican member. It is expected that the new Commissioners will assume their duties without delay. Advocates of civil service reform who know of the appointments express the opinion that the President has made good selections, and that the reputation of the commission for activity will be sustained.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Mr. Harlow received congratulations from a number of business men in his office this afternoon for his appointment as a Civil Service Commissioner.

"I have," said he, "just received a telegram notifying me that by name had been given out at Washington as one of the new Civil Service Commissioners. It is a great surprise to me.

"The first intimation I had of the matter was Saturday, when a friend of mine asked me how I would like the place. It is so sudden that I have not made up my mind yet whether to accept."

Mr. Harlow was fifty-one years old last April. He is one of the most prominent Republicans in St. Louis. He was Postmaster of St. Louis under President Harrison and was succeeded by the present Postmaster, James Carlisle. He is at present contract agent for the Bell Telephone Company.

MARRIED HER FATHER'S MURDERER

Miss Estes's Parents' Objections to Her Marriage Cause a Tragedy.

COVINGTON, Ga., May 13.—In Morgan County, just over the line from Newton, lives the family of the rich and well-known planter, J. T. Estes. His daughter loved Will Green. The family of the young lady objected to the marriage of the young people, and they determined to take matters in their own hands.

Yesterday afternoon Green met Miss Estes by appointment. They drove to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Harwell, who was to marry them. Just as the couple were getting from the buggy they saw Mr. Estes and his son coming rapidly toward them. Green quickly pulled a revolver and fired at Mr. Estes, the ball entering near the heart, killing the farmer instantly. Green then fired two shots at young Estes without effect.

Leaving her father in the road, shot to death by her lover, and her brother bending over the inanimate form, Miss Estes went with Green to Broughtonville, where they were married. The Sheriff of Newton County has received a telegram stating that a reward of $250 has been offered for the capture of Green.

Sugar Cases to be Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Now that District Attorney Birney has recovered, he being at his office to-day for the first time in a week or ten days, the cases against the recalcitrant witnesses before the Senate sugar investigating committee will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Mr. Birney expects to take up the case against Mr. Chapman, the New-York broker indicted early in June.

Substantial Advance in Wages.

PITTSBURG, May 13.—The managers of the Moorhead Brothers Vesuvius Iron Works, situated at Sharpsburg, voluntarily advanced the wages of their 350 employees an average of 15 per cent. Every employe receives an increase in pay.

Ex-Speaker Reed in Town.

Thomas B. Reed of Maine was a prominent but unobtrusive visitor at the Windsor last evening. The ex-Speaker is not staying at the hotel, but is the guest of his friend, Augustus G. Paine, in West Forty-ninth Street.

CRESCENTS, 1 AND 4—$75.00.
Try them and buy them at Bowman's, B'way and 53d St., and Spalding's, Madison Sq. Garden.—Adv.

HEAVY DAMAGE BY FROST

The Grape Crop in the Chautauqua Belt Ruined.

CEREAL CROPS SUFFER BUT LITTLE

Snow Falls to the Depth of Twelve Inches in Parts of Michigan—The Cold Wave Extends Over a Great Area.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 13.—Immense damage was done by frost last night. All fruit prospects are ruined. The grape belt enormously. It is estimated that Chautauqua County's loss is fully $2,000,000.

From Erie, Penn., a killing frost is reported, with extensive damages in the grape belt. In the vicinity of Brocton, Westfield, and Ripley the damage is very general, and will probably take half the crop. About Northeast the Concords suffered greatly, and fully a quarter of the crop is killed. The Niagaras, a very early grape, well advanced, are almost a total loss. The strawberry vines were not advanced far enough to be caught. The apple and peach crops are injured, but not to any great extent. The apple crop in the Chautauqua belt has been very promising.

At Lockport the thermometer registered as low as 28 last night. Fruits and vegetables suffered in Niagara County, and although the extent of damage is not yet ascertained, it will reach thousands of dollars. Grape vines were stripped of their leaves. Fruit trees in blossom were damaged, and it is feared the crops will be small. Cabbage, tomatoes, and other garden plants will have to be set over again.

At Canandaigua there was a light frost last night that nipped premature grown garden stuff and froze the surface of water in watering troughs and puddles. It is thought the high wind that prevailed prevented any great damage to fruit.

At Buffalo yesterday the thermometer registered 36°. There was a frost last night. It is feared considerable damage has been done to fruit and garden stuff in that vicinity.

Around Utica there was no frost.

At Rome nearly an inch of snow fell during Saturday night.

At Elmira the thermometer dropped to 36° above zero this morning at 7 o'clock, but the cloudy sky and high winds prevented a frost, which would have been disastrous to vegetation. To-night the sky is clear the temperature cold, and a heavy frost feared.

St. Catharines, Ontario, reported that the cold snap did great damage to the fruit in the Niagara district, grapes and peaches being almost entirely destroyed.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 13.—Rain has fallen throughout the Wyoming Valley for the last twenty-four hours, followed by a cold wave, during which the mercury fell 40°. A heavy frost is feared to-night, and fruit growers and gardeners are uneasy.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 13.—Northern New-York points experienced a drop of 40° in the temperature in fifteen hours, the change taking place from 2 P. M. Saturday to Sunday morning. A heavy rainstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, was experienced Saturday afternoon. The rain will be of great benefit to crops. The weather continued cool to-day, with the thermometer at 48°. Cloudiness and favoring winds prevented any damage from frost.

At Saranac Lake the temperature is at the freezing point to-night—a fall of 58° in two days. There was a slight fall of snow to-day. The surrounding mountains are covered with snow.

TROY, N. Y., May 13.—There was no frost in this vicinity. From 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon the mercury fell 56° in twelve hours.

A stiff breeze was all that kept off a frost all over the Mohawk Lowlands.

At Newburg ice formed last night. Frost made havoc of vegetation. Strawberries will suffer.

At Nyack there was thin ice, and a continuance of the low temperature would injure the fruit prospects.

At Monticello the mercury fell 45° in almost as many minutes. Ice formed during the night, and in some sections of Sullivan and Delaware Counties the fruit blossoms were badly frozen. Snow fell this morning at Livingston Manor and Liberty, and also in most of the up towns on the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad.

WISCONSIN CROPS SUFFER.

The Smaller Fruits and Some Grains Are Practically Ruined.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 13.—Reports received here from all sections of Wisconsin indicate a general frost, accompanied in many parts by high wind and snow, reaching in some cases the severity of a blizzard. The freezing weather and snow began last night and continued throughout today. Early fruit, vegetables, not of the hardy kind, and much grain have been destroyed by the sudden fall in temperature.

All kinds of crops were damaged by the heavy frosts, which settled over the Chippewa Falls section of the State last night. Water froze in many places. Fruit, vegetables, and cranberries are ruined, while rye and corn will suffer much.

A severe snow and wind storm has prevailed at Manitowoc since early this morning and still continues. It is thought much damage will result to crops. The harbor is full of wind-bound craft. A fierce blizzard raged at Depere last night and this morning. Several inches of snow fell. Vegetation, which was far advanced, has suffered much. The mercury is at 30°. A light snow fell at Palmyra this morning. Frost on the lowlands damaged fruit and early vegetation.

At Wausau last Thursday the thermometer registered 95° in the shade. To-day everything is frozen up, and about half an inch of snow lies on the ground.

Last night there was a heavy fall of snow at Manawa. An inch of snow fell at Oshkosh early this morning, and the mercury stood at freezing point. Great damage was done to early fruit, berries, and vegetables.

SNOW IN MICHIGAN.

It Is Feared Great Damage Has Been Done to Fruits.

DETROIT, Mich., May 13.—Frederick reports nine to ten inches of snow; Ossime three inches and still snowing; Lewiston, eight inches and still snowing; Menominee, four inches, with all gardens and many fruit and shade trees ruined, and Manisteo, two inches. The frost did no damage to the fruit trees at Grand Haven, and it is believed that generally throughout the State fruit has escaped serious injury.

At Alpena the ground is covered to the depth of two or three inches with snow. That section was visited Saturday night by frost, and probably great damage was done to early vegetables.

At Benton Harbor cool and clear weather, followed by warm, steady rains, has tided fruit safely along. Strawberries will ripen wih a warm sun within ten days.

At Gaylord a northeast snowstorm pre-

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G. B. LATIMER'S HOME BURNED

Aroused from Sleep, the Bank Secretary and His Wife Drop Their Boy from the Piazza Roof and Jump.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., May 13.—The residence of G. Byron Latimer, Secretary of the Irving Savings Bank of New-York, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The house was situated on the Merrick Road. It was a new structure, and was considered one of the handsomest in this section.

The fire was seen by Mrs. Latimer. She aroused her husband, and he attempted to rush out into the hallway, but was driven back by the smoke and flames. Finding escape by the stairs cut off, Mr. Latimer took his little boy under one arm, and, supporting his wife with the other, managed to get both of them out on the piazza roof through a front window.

Before they could make an attempt to reach the ground, several neighbors, including Mrs. Latimer's father, arrived. There was no time to be lost, as the flames were eating their way under the piazza roof, and, taking his little boy to the edge of the roof, Mr. Latimer dropped him into his grandfather's arms.

Mrs. Latimer tried to leap into her father's arms, but she was too heavy for him to hold, and she fell to the ground, straining her wrist. Mr. Latimer jumped from the roof to the ground.

The house was entirely burned. Only a short time ago the interior of the edifice had been decorated at a cost of $500. The house was insured for $4,000, but the loss exceeds that amount.

There were no fires in the house and Mr. Latimer cannot understand how it started.

SHOT DEAD BY THE MARSHAL

Jack Smith, Leader of the Bull Hill Miners, Will Never Again Terrorize a Camp in Colorado.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., May 13.—Jack Smith, the leader of the Bull Hill miners, was shot and killed by Marshal Jack Kelly of Altman this evening. The Marshal also shot George Popst, a miner who was with Smith.

The shooting has caused a reign of terror in the gold camp. The miners threaten to avenge the death of their war captain, and all saloons have been closed in Victor and Altman. Acts of violence are expected at any moment. Last night Jack Smith shot out all the lights in Dan Foley's saloon in Victor. This morning he was arrested and placed under bonds. As soon as he was released he went to Altman, the miners' camp, and proceeded to terrorize the inhabitants. Marshal Kelly ordered him out of town. Jack Smith opened fire and Popst stood by him. Kelly returned the fire and shot down both men, escaping injury himself.

Smith was an ex-convict, having served a term for killing a man in Gunnison several years ago. During the Cripple Creek strike last Spring he was the leader of the warlike element among the miners. He was arrested at Grand Junction two months ago and was under bonds. The wildest excitement prevails. Every weapon to be found is being confiscated by the authorities.

FROM WOODLEY TO GRAY GABLES

President Cleveland and His Family Will Make the Change June 1.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Mr. Cleveland has surprised fishermen in this section of the country in being able to find trout in a stream within fifty miles of Washington. Such a thing had been unheard of until yesterday morning, when several friends of the President received presents of "speckled beauties" brought back by him. Mr. Cleveland is credited with seventeen trout.

The family at Woodley are making arrangements for going away for the Summer. It is likely that Gray Gables will see Mrs. Cleveland and the children by the 1st of June, and the President will accompany them there, returning to Washington for a short stay as soon as they are settled.

Mr. Cleveland is understood to have been negotiating for the purchase of another cottage near his Summer home, but for what purpose is not known.

CARDINAL GIBBONS IN BROOKLYN

Going to Boston and Will Later Sail for Rome to See the Pope.

Cardinal Gibbons went to Brooklyn yesterday and was the guest of City Treasurer John D. Kieley, at his home, on Clermont Avenue.

A number of the Cardinal's friends called to see him last night. They found him in excellent spirits and enjoying splendid health.

The Cardinal will go to Boston, Mass., on Wednesday, where he will attend Archbishop Williams's celebration of his golden jubilee as a priest, the main celebration taking place on Thursday.

The Cardinal will return on Friday with his private secretary, the Rev. Father Thomas, and they will sail for Rome on Saturday, where Cardinal Gibbons will visit the Pope. He will be absent in Rome for three months.

"Graf v. Bismarck" in Town.

The signature "Graf v. Bismarck, Prussia," was written in the registry of the Park Avenue Hotel by a guest who arrived there on Sunday last.

What relation this Count Bismarck is to Prince Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, no one at the hotel but himself seems to know. He said he was a distant cousin, but refuses to give his Christian name.

He came to New-York from Florida, where he had been staying since last December, and expects to sail for Germany in a few days.

Wanted $10,000 from Mr. Grace.

A man presented himself at the banking house of W. R. Grace & Co. yesterday morning, saying that he wanted to draw $10,000 on Jay Gould's account. He wanted to see Mr. Grace personally. On being told that Mr. Grace was ill, he said Inspector Byrnes would identify him. He was turned over to the police. At the Tombs Police Court he said he was Lawrence Carroll, from Washington. He was committed to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Severe Test of the Lee Gun.

NEWPORT, May 13.—The Navy Small Arms Board will reconvene at the torpedo station to-morrow and the Lee gun will undergo its endurance test, consisting of the firing of 2,000 rounds. The German arm known as the Luger gun and the Lee gun are supposed to-night to stand on practically even terms in the estimation of the board, and to-morrow's test, it is admitted, will serve to determine which is the better arm.

Naval Cadet Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Cadets to the Naval Academy have been appointed as follows: Sterling H. McCarty, Essex, Mo.; Llodyd H. Shapley, (alternate,) Lamar, Mo.; Charles P. Wood, Carthage, Mo.; Farmer Morrison, Helena, Ark.; Walter H. Neill, (alternate,) Philadelphia, Penn.; James H. Comfort, (alternate,) St. Louis; Charles L. Maguire, St. Louis.

Glad Tidings Passengers Safe.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 13.—The steamer Danube arrived at this port last night. She had on board the passengers of the missionary steamer Glad Tidings, which left Port Townsend two weeks ago with ten delegates to the Methodist Conference now in session here. The Glad Tidings was pierced by a rock and partially disabled.

Publisher Penman Hurt.

James Penman, fifty-one years old, of 206 West Eighty-fourth Street, a publisher, fell from the rear platform of a Forty-second Street and Boulevard car, in front of 29 West Forty-second Street, last evening, and sustained a severe lacerated wound of the forehead. He was removed to Flower Hospital in an ambulance.

MAY PUNISH THE SHERIFF

Tamsen and the Prison Guard Must Answer for Contempt.

FAILED TO LOCK UP M'LAUGHLIN

The Inspector Went to a Turkish Bath With Illingworth—The Sheriff Was Out of Town—Illingworth Has Resigned.

The proceedings before Justice Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, to punish Sheriff Tamsen and Prison Guard John Illingworth, because the latter failed to take Inspector McLaughlin to the Tombs immediately after the adjournment of the court early on Saturday morning, were brief.

To Illingworth, who had taken charge of McLaughlin, a commitment had been given by Chief Clerk Carroll under the terms of which he should have immediately taken the prisoner to the Tombs and had him locked up there. Instead of doing so, however, Illingworth took McLaughlin to a Turkish bath establishment, in West Forty-second Street, where the Inspector took a bath and a nap. Illingworth did not reach the Tombs with his prisoner until 9:30 the same morning, and left there for the Court House with him fifteen minutes later.

When these facts were reported to Justice Barrett he directed the District Attorney to procure the necessary affidavits upon which to have proceedings begun against Sheriff Tamsen and Illingworth for contempt of court.

Illingworth was in court yesterday, in company with his counsel, ex-Judge George M. Curtis. Sheriff Tamsen did not appear, either in person or by counsel, as he had not been served with the papers in the case.

District Attorney Fellows moved for an adjournment, as, owing to the late hour on Saturday evening when the court adjourned and the intervening Sunday, there had not been sufficient time to obtain the affidavits and prepare the necessary papers for service on the Sheriff. There was no objection to this course, and the court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre was busy yesterday preparing papers, which will be signed by Justice Barrett to-day, and they will be immediately served on the Sheriff. The order is worded as follows:

Edward J. H. Tamsen, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and John Illingworth, court guard, are ordered to appear before Justice Barrett at 11 A. M., May 15, and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court for failing to deliver the body of one William W. McLaughlin into the custody of the Warden of the Tombs, as directed by the court.

The affidavits on which the order is based are made by Chief Clerk Carroll, Warden Fallon of the Tombs, and Daniel J. Kelly, a prison guard connected with the Sheriff's office. Clerk Carroll alleges that, when Justice Barrett had made out the commitment, Illingworth presented himself at the desk and said that he had been assigned to take charge of the prisoner, and the commitment was handed to him.

Kelly makes affidavit that Illingworth told him the same thing, and Warden Fallon made affidavit as to the time McLaughlin reached the Tombs and the time he left.

Illingworth sent his resignation to Sheriff Tamsen in the following note yesterday morning:

Edward J. H. Tamsen, Esq., Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:

Dear Sir: As I have placed you in the McLaughlin case in an embarrassing position, therefore my resignation is at your disposal, and I assume full responsibilities for my actions in the matter. Yours respectfully, JOHN

was proceeded against in connection with the Deputy Sheriff, who was his nephew. They were fined $250 each, and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the Ludlow Street Jail. They both paid the fine, and served out the term of imprisonment.

Judge Beekman, who is sitting in the Supreme Court; Deputy County Clerk Scully, Deputy Sheriff Shearman, and Commissioner of Jurors Plimley were engaged yesterday in the office of the County Clerk in drawing another panel of 250 talesmen, who are to be summoned to attend the Court of Oyer and Terminer next Monday to be examined as to their qualifications to sit as jurors in the second trial of Police Inspector McLaughlin, which has been set down for that day.

NOTHING WAS WRONG, HE SAYS

Views of Justice Barrett in the McLaughlin Jurors' Cases.

Justice Barrett continued his investigations yesterday into the conduct of Messrs. Burbridge and Stein, about which complaint had been made by some of their associates on the McLaughlin jury.

The Judge said last night that there was no foundation for the insinuation that Burbridge had been influenced by any corrupt motive, and that there was not even a suspicion of wrong intent against Juror Stein.

It was Juror Scott who made the complaint about Burbridge. The facts are that while at dinner one evening at the Broadway Central Hotel Burbridge, while talking with Juror Bulova, said: "I wish I were out of this. If I could only get what is coming to me, I would be a good deal richer, perhaps by $1,000."

No one paid much attention to this remark at the time, but Scott, who overheard the conversation, appears to have treasured it in his mind. During the discussion in the jury room, Scott and Burbridge became excited, and Burbridge, incensed at a remark made by Scott, threatened to throw him out of the window. Then Scott recalled the remark made by Burbridge about expecting soon to be several hundred dollars richer, and upon this based the suspicion that Burbridge, in his refusal to agree to a conviciton, was influenced by corrupt motives.

Justice Barrett said last night:

"I have come to the conclusion, after hearing the full explanation of what passed in the conversation in which Burbridge referred to a financial transaction that would make or unmake him, that there is nothing on which I can take judicial action. It appears to me, on full consideration of the information in my possession, that the language used by Burbridge implied nothing more than that he was engaged in a financial transaction out of which he could realize some money. In this view Mr. Scott entirely agrees with me.

"It seems to me that Mr. Burbridge's language is entirely consistent with absolute good faith. It appears to me that a juror who was engaged in a corrupt transaction would scarcely be likely, with the sense of guilt upon him, to flaunt such a transaction in the faces of his brethren. We know that Burbridge has a claim for $1,300 or $1,700 against a company for excavating, which is disputed. If he succeeded in realizing but half of this claim it would be a large sum to a man in his position, and on this basis Burbridge's expression that this financial transaction would make or unmake him is cossistent with innocence of a wrong intent.

"I also failed to find any suspicion against Juror Stein. Therefore, there is nothing further to be done in the matter, and it is in the interest of justice and the public good that the matter should be dropped, because if talesmen summoned for the retrial of McLaughlin became impressed with the idea that these inadvertent expressions in the jury room would be liable to misconstruction and to cast suspicion upon them, they would be loth to go into the jury box."

In reference to the proceedings against Sheriff Tamsen and Prison Guard Illingsworth, Justice Barrett said that he would give a fair and patient consideration to anything that may be urged in explanation of the disregard of the mandate of the court.

HE IS McLAUGHLIN'S FRIEND.

Mr. Schlesinger Explains Why He Is on the Inspector's Bond.

The only witness called by the defense in the McLaughlin trial was Leo Schlesinger, who is in the toy business at 129 Crosby Street, and who is also the Inspector's bondsman to the amount of $25,000. His interest in the matter is said to be due entirely to friendship.

Other members of the Schlesinger family sustain more intimate relations with the Police Department. His father, Abraham, and his brother, Baldwin, have for years maintained a tailoring establishment at 38 East Houston Street, where a majority of the uniforms worn by policemen are made. The elder Schlesinger has been in the business for nearly forty years, and bears an enviable reputation in the community.

Leo Schlesinger said yesterday that the fact that his father made uniforms for policemen did not induce him to become bondsman for McLaughlin. It was simply an act of friendship on his part. His interest in the Inspector grew out of a case which involved the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, of which he was Director, and in which the Inspector did some good detective work.

His becoming a witness for McLaughlin was due entirely, he declared, to an accidental meeting with Seagrist, the principal witness for the prosecution, and the conversation they had in relation to the case.

MARION HARLAND'S THIEVING COACHMAN

He Is Sentenced to Six Months in the Penitentiary.

PATERSON, N. J., May 13.—James Washburne, the thieving coachman who for a long time was employed by Mrs. Rev. E. P. Terhune, in the literary world known as "Marion Harland," was sentenced to the county jail here to-day for five months at hard labor and to pay the costs of prosecution. The important witnesses against Washburne, upon whose testimony he was convicted, were the authoress and her daughter, Mrs. Herrick, both of whom live at the Terhune mansion, at Pompton Lakes, about six miles from Paterson.

For a long time they had been missing goods, but did not suspect the coachman. On one occasion the family were called away. While they were absent the coachman, with his wife, went to visit at Jersey City. The Terhunes returned before they were expected, and before the return of the coachman. A day or two after their return Mrs. Terhune and her daughter were walking near the house of the coachman, which is on the grounds near their own house. Their attention was attracted by the crying of a cat.

Mrs. Terhune climbed through a window to release the cat. While in the house she discovered sufficient evidence to convict her coachman on five different charges of larceny. All kinds of household goods were found, including imany of Mrs. Terhune's prize cooking utensils, jewelry, fancy lamps, rare articles that had been brought from abroad, and many other things that had been missed from the household for months. The coachman became aware of what had occurred and did not return to Pompton. A warrant was sworn out for his arrest in Jersey City by Constable Kelfer, who brought him to this county, where he has been in jail. He was tried at the present term, found guilty, and sentenced to-day. The Terhunes recovered goods that they never expected to see again.

Rewards for Two Brave Policemen.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday Detective Sergeant Edward J. Armstrong of the Central Office was presented with a medal of honor and an engrossed certificate by the Commissioners. In the fire at Columbus Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street about a month ago he rescued several persons.

Honorable mention and a medal were awarded to Patrolman Michael Nolan. On May 4 last he saved Edward Chrystal, eight years old, of 1,089 Second Avenue, from drowning. Nolan will be called before the board to receive his reward.

A number of communications were received by the Commissioners from citizens commending policemen. Russell Sage wrote in praise of Policeman John J. Farrell of the Thirty-seventh Precinct, who was detailed to his house shortly after the Norman bomb-throwing attack.

JOLLY HOTEL MEN MEET

Annual Gathering of Their Mutual Benefit Association.

THEY WILL BE WELL ENTERTAINED

Business, Theatre Parties, Banquets, and Outings—The Local Men Have Arranged a Fine Programme and the Fun Begins.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States has begun in this city, and there will be a season of delightful reunion, profitable official transactions, and bounteous entertainment to some 400 Bonifaces and members of their families.

The officers of the National Association are: President—E. A. Thayer, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Hotel Company, Salida, Cal.; First Vice President—H. H. Brockway, Ashland House, New-York; Secretary and Treasurer—Walter Barnes, Chicago.

The officers of the New-York Association are: President—E. L. Merrifield; Vice President—A. L. Ashman; Treasurer—H. H. Broackway; Secretary—Simeon Ford; Executive Committee—Charles L. Wetherbee, George C. Boldt, Louis L. Todd, N. B. Barry, and C. F. Wildey. Committees: Banquet—A. L. Ashman, Hiram Hitchcock, Gustav Baumann, and A. W. Foster; Amusements and Ladies—H. H. Brockway, J. C. Matthews, Henry F. Roesser, James Buckley, Frank W. Sauger, Robert Dunlap, John Burke, J. C. McCormack, A. C. Foster, C. H. Brockway, W. L. Horricks, and M. E. Merrifield; Transportation—W. L. Jaques, R. C. Brown, George Green, and W. H. Seaich; Supplies—C. F. Wildey, Gardner Wetherbee, George C. Boldt, David Hammond, J. H. Breslin, and N. B. Barry; Printing—Louis L. Todd, H. H. Brockway, and Simoen Ford; Invited Guests—E. L. Merrifield, H. H. Brockway, and Simeon Ford.

This is the greeting to the visiting delegates in the dainty little handbook of the convention, which is bound as a hotel register:

To Our Guests, Members of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association:

We are glad to see you! Come right in and make yourselves at home! We won't ask you how business has been, for that is a painful subject, over which we will draw the veil. We trust you have come accompanied by good appetites, well-developed thirsts, clear consciences, and the lady members of your families. For three days we propose to let our boarders shift for themselves and devote ourselves to you.

Hotel men are always having abuse and railroad passes heaped upon them, and they richly deserve an occasional outing. We hope you will enjoy being here half as much as we enjoy having you. Your outing will be our inning. Fraternally yours,

THE HOTEL ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York.

The following rules and admonitions head the pages of the "Register":

"Guests accustomed to imparting amusing anecdotes to the clerk on duty will please submit same in writing, in order that the clerk may peruse them during his leisure moments.

"Guests are requested to carefully conceal their diamonds and jewels in their trunks, forget where they are, come down to the office and swear they left them sticking in the ice cushion, and insist on having the chambermaid imprisoned for life and the landlord convicted of felony.

"Guests losing gingham umbrellas of the vintage of 1837, when putting in a claim for loss will please describe them as of heavy silk, with carved ivory handles, adorned with gold and precious stones. This may deceive the landlord (and then again it may not.)

"Guests taking a liking to anything portable in the hotel, on application at the office, will be supplied with wrapping paper and shawl straps.

"Ladies whose musical educations have been neglected are requested to perform as frequently as possible on the hotel piano. 'Practice makes perfect.'

"Guests desiring to have checks or drafts cashed will please notify the clerk half an hour in advance, so as to give the proprietor a chance to hide in the cellar.

"When money or jewels of unusual value are placed in the hotel safe, please do not ask for them until the next day, in order that the landlord may get a few hours' start."

"Yaas," remarked President Merrifield, in his richest basso, yesterday, when his attention was drawn to these quips; "the fun's beginning. 'Sim' Ford's responsible. But just wait until the procession's started, and there'll be gay times. Any 'gags' yet? No; they'll come when the topical fellow delivers his jests at us to-morrow night. Guess none of us is safe."

The programme of the convention is:

Tuesday, May 14—Annual meeting at 10 A. M. at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. Lunch at the Waldorf at 1:30 P. M., by invitation of George C. Boldt. Visit to Palmer's Theatre to witness "Little Christopher" at 8 P. M.

Wednesday, May 15—Visit to Central Park and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with a stop at the Claremont and a visit to Gen. Grant's tomb, starting in carriages from the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10 A. M. Lunch at 1:30 P. M. Annual banquet at Delmonico's at 6:30 P. M. The ladies of the delegation will be escorted in the evening to the Empire Theatre, and sup at Delmonico's. Each will receive a souvenir spoon.

Thursday, May 16—Excursion tendered by John H. Starin, up the North and East Rivers and about the harbor on the Laura M. Starin. Start at the foot of West Twentieth Street at 10 A. M. The excursion to end at Bay Ridge, whence a train will take the party to Manhattan Beach, where dinner will be served. A special train and boat will take the excursionists back to New-York.

The invitations to all these pleasant and elaborate functions, with the exception of that for the dinner, were bound in a dainty fashion and tied with white piqué ribbon.

The headquarters of the home association and the visiting delegates were in Parlor D R, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday, where, from the morning until night, as nearly over, there was always a full attendance of the New-York Hotel Association's committeemen, to look after the comfort of visitors, some of whom arrived in large delegations, that from Chicago numbering 100, and Boston sent nearly as many. To accommodate all at the banquet to-morrow night, nearly two-fifths of the guests will dine in rooms on the same floor as the banquet hall, and go there when the speaking begins.

James H. Breslin of the Gilsey House will, of course, be toastmaster, and it is possible that the toast list, as arranged yesterday, will be as follows:

"Greeting," E. L. Merrifield; "Welcome," Mayor Strong; "The Hotel Men's Association of New-York," William J. Fanning; "Our Guests," Gen. Horace Porter; "The Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association," E. A. Thayer; "The Winds and Waters," J. W. Keller; "Events of a Twelvemonth," F. M. Rice; "Where There Is Honey There Will Be Bees," the Rev. C. L. Twing. At an interval in the post-prandial oratory

POMMERY
"SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).
"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

and wit A. G. Foster will read a poem appropriate to the cheery occasion.

As the National Association is prosperous and growing, with a handsome balance in its treasury, no subject other than agreeable or encouraging is likely to be presented for discussion. The routine reports will be read and adopted, and the amount of the mortuary benefit may be increased from $1,200 to $1,500 or $2,000. The election of a new board of officers will not be productive of acrimony, while it may excite some good-natured activity in the selection of a President to succeed Mr. Thayer. H. H. Brockway may be the choice of the convention.

Among those who visited the headquarters yesterday and who aided in receiving and registering the delegates were J. H. Breslin, Hiram Hitchcock, E. L. Merrifield, Simeon Ford, L. W. Foster, H. H. Brockway, Eugene G. Blackford, and W. L. Jacques. The first registered delegate was T. E. Roessel of the Arlington, Washington. Other delegates were: Indiana—R. G. Watson, National Hotel, Terre Haute; Charles Baur, Terre Haute House; Stephen B. Kenney, Tremont House, Wabash; W. B. Turpin and C. E. Woodward, Hyatt House, Washington. Boston—James G. Hickey and W. W. Haugh. Others were Edward Mooney, Fleetwood Park, N. Y.; E. N. Tierney, Binghamton; G. C. Dellenback, Pittsburg; George P. Gifford, Milwaukee, H. J. Baugh, S. P. Lloyd, S. E. Richardson, J. W. Quinn, and J. R. Smith, New-York; A. M. Sherman, Jamestown, N. Y.; J. T. Devine, the Shoreham, Washington, D. C.; Charles G. Roth, St. Clair Hotel, Cincinnati; L. H. Smith, Hotel Lafayette, Philadelphia; Charles Sherrill, the Yates, Syracuse; L. A. Humphreys, Providence; L. A. Roberts, New Cliffs Hotel, Newport; E. A. Johnson, National, Niagara Falls; M. R. Dyer, Jefferson, Toledo; D. C. Shears, Grand Hotel, Cincinnati; F. C. King, Tampa Bay, Florida; J. Howard, Zanesville, Ohio.

Of the women visitors these have arrived: Mrs. E. L. Tierney, Mrs. J. Rivet, Mrs. Eugene Sutherland, Mrs. D. S. Phinney, Mrs. W. Wallace Waugh, Miss L. H. Cobb, Mrs. E. G. Scott, Mrs. J. H. Wishart, Mrs. C. H. Jenkins, Mrs. James G. Hickey, Mrs. Louis P. Roberts, Mrs. William M. Bates, Mrs. C. S. Averill, Mrs. G. F. Gregory, Mrs. J. F. Swart, Mrs. J. M. Braddel, Mrs. J. H. King, Mrs. R. T. Jones, Mrs. Joseph Wehrle, Miss M. Wuertz, Mrs. John B. Schlosser, Mrs. Hugo Zieman, Mrs. Cora Burns, Mrs. G. C. Dellenback, Mrs. W. S. Burns, Mrs. Anna Breman, Mrs. Kate Woodward, Miss L. M. Woodward, Mrs. L. M. Sherron, Mrs. Robert G. Watson, Miss Louise Watson, Miss E. Reynolds, Mrs. J. H. Smith, Mrs. Edwin Gage, Mrs. G. F. Hall, Mrs. Emma Gethens, Mrs. S. B. Kemp, Mrs. A. O. Browne, Mrs. H. Schroader, Mrs. W. B. Turpin, Mrs. George Herdling, Mrs. B. Herdling, Mrs. L. H. Humphreys, Mrs. William S. Hayward, Mrs. Charles G. Rotty, Mrs. J. Howard, and Mrs. Charles Bauer.

HARSH TREATMENT OF A WOMAN

Mrs. Commerford Was Knocked Down by a Car, but Policeman Haag Arrested Her for Intoxication.

Policeman Henry Haag of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested Mrs. Mary Commerford, twenty-seven years old, of 1,927 Second Avenue, yesterday morning at Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, supposing that she was intoxicated.

It appeared later, however, that she had been struck by an up-bound Columbus Avenue cable car, knocked down, and dragged for half a block, until she had lost consciousness.

On learning from bystanders and Maria Kiernan, a cousin of Mrs. Commerford, that the woman had been struck by a car. Hoag summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. At the hospital Mrs. Commerford tore off the bandages which the surgeon had put on and acted in a way that convinced Hoag that she had been drinking.

He accordingly summoned the patrol wagon and took her to the Yorkville Police Court, and preferred a charge of intoxication.

Mrs. Commerford fainted at the bar of the court and fell in a heap upon the floor.

"In your opinion what is the matter with the woman?" Justice Deuel asked.

"To the best of my belief, she is drunk," responded the policeman. "A man told me that she drank in his place."

The Justice told Hoag he need not appear in court to prosecute the charge, and gave the woman into the charge of the Matron.

Maria Kiernan explained fully how the accident occurred, and was very indignant at the action of the policeman.

Mrs. Commerford will doubtless be taken to her home this morning.

LICENSE GRANTED OVER PROTESTS

Ministers' Crusade Against Saloon Keepers Does Not Prosper.

WHITESTONE, L. I., May 13.—In spite of the opposition of the Revs. Moffitt and Greenleaf, the Excise Commissioners met to-day and granted a license to one of the nine saloon keepers, Frank Winters, against the granting of whose licenses the ministers protested. Action on the other eight was deferred until next Monday, to which time the board took a recess.

With the aid of a detective the ministers had obtained evidence that the nine saloon keepers had been selling liquor without licenses. They will prosecute the saloon keepers one at a time. The first case is that of Timothy McCarthy, who will be tried Wednesday before Justice MacKenna and a jury.

President Palmer of the Excise Board said to the minister to-day:

"Why do you object to the granting of these licenses? Are these men not all of good moral character?"

"We will leave that for you to decide," said the Rev. Mr. Moffitt. "We charge that they have been selling liquor without licenses."

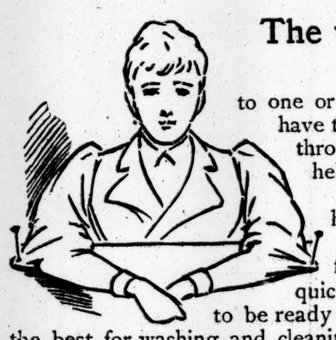
BODIES FOUND IN THE HUDSON

Two Tarrytown Men Went Rowing and Capsized Twice.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 13.—The bodies of John Ryan and Thomas Hickey of this place were found in the Hudson River yesterday. Ryan's body was found at Dobbs Ferry and that of Hickey at Hastings.

Both men worked in the Tarrytown wall paper factory. A week ago last Sunday they were out rowing and became intoxicated. They capsized the boat when leaving Nyack. They were rescued, and, after drying their clothing, again started for Tarrytown. It is supposed they again capsized the boat.

Coroner Miles rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.



The woman pinned down

to one or two uses of Pearline will have to be talked to. Why is she throwing away all the gain and help that she can get from it in other ways? If you have proved to yourself that Pearline washes clothes, for instance, in the easiest, quickest, safest way, you ought to be ready to believe that Pearline is the best for washing and cleaning everything. That's the truth, anyway. Try it and see. Into every drop of water that's to be used for cleansing anything, put some Pearline. 476

Millions NOW USE Pearline

WHY THE POPE BLESSED

"Boss" McLaughlin Had ex-Fire Marshal Lewis as a Friend.

PANEGYRIC AT ROME WAS STRONG

Brooklyn People Open Their Eyes in Wonder at the Unexpected Papal Honor to the ex-Register.

The friends and political associates of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the leader of the machine Democratic organization of Brooklyn, were surprised and pleased to read in The New-York Herald yesterday a story to the effect that the Pope had sent to the "Boss" a special apostolic benediction.

The benediction, it was stated in the article, was secured from the Sovereign Pontiff by ex-Fire Marshal Benjamin Lewis. There was some comment over this among Mr. McLaughlin's friends, most of whom were aware that Mr. Lewis is a divorced man.

According to The Herald, Mr. Lewis, who has been traveling in Europe with his present wife for several months, attended the Pope's mass on April 1, and was afterward admitted to a private audience with the Pope. At the audience, it is said, the ex-Fire Marshal presented to his Holiness the following petition in behalf of "Boss" McLaughlin:

"I, Benjamin Lewis, humbly prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, beg you to grant Hugh McLaughlin and family, and his relatives to the third degree, the Apostolic benediction and plenary indulgence, in articulo mortis in the usual form of the Church, as prescribed by the Apostolic See."

The benediction, it was stated, was signed personally by Leo XIII., and then by his secretary, and was sealed and forwarded to Brooklyn. It is said to have been received by Mr. McLaughlin just before Easter, and is shortly to be framed and hung in the family residence of the "Boss," at 163 Remsen Street.

Mr. Lewis, it was stated, had long been a Roman Catholic, and his wife was also a member of that Church. No confirmation was obtained of the truth of this story last night at the house of Mr. McLaughlin.

The story that the "Boss" had received the Pope's benediction provoked a good deal of comment yesterday in Brooklyn.

"I don't know any man in Brooklyn that stands more in need of the Pope's benediction than McLaughlin," was the comment of a politician not overfriendly to the ex-Register.

"If the story that Mr. McLaughlin has received the Apostolic benediction is true," said another well-known citizen, "it was no doubt due to the flattering portrait of the 'Boss' drawn by Benjamin Lewis. There are a number of citizens of Brooklyn who, if they had stood in Mr. Lewis's place, would not have drawn such a flattering portrait. In this respect, Mr. McLaughlin was fortunate in having had Mr. Lewis as the maker of the plea."

So far as could be learned yesterday, by interviews with leading Roman Catholic clergymen in Brooklyn, the Apostolic benediction has never before been conferred on a layman in that diocese. None of the clergymen had heard of the granting of the benediction to Mr. McLaughlin.

The ex-Register has not been conspicuous in promoting the interests of the Roman Catholic Church. He has been a Catholic all his life, but his name has never figured prominently in public church movements, nor has it appeared in a way to arouse notice or comment among subscriptions for the aid of the Church. In this respect he has been unostentatious. He was known, however, as a warm friend of the late Bishop Loughlin.

The announcement that Mr. Lewis had procured for Mr. McLaughlin, his family and relatives, the blessing of the Pope, naturally draws the attention of persons in Brooklyn to the personality of the ex-Fire Marshal.

Mr. Lewis, it was learned on authority last night, is not a professing Roman Catholic—that is, he was not when he left this country a few months since—and no word of his conversion has been received from abroad.

Mr. Lewis's present wife is a Catholic. He married her in this city. She is a niece of the late Abbe Smith, the archaeologist, well known to Americans in Rome. She is a member of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, and has been prominent in the work of that church.

There were many persons in Brooklyn yesterday who were interested to learn in what manner Mr. Lewis's standing before the Pope was affected by the fact that he is a divorced man, according to John D. Anderson of 53 Ashland Place, Brooklyn, Mr. Lewis has been thrice married. His first wife is dead. His second wife procured a divorce from him some years ago. He was married to his present wife with the consent of the Catholic Church, after an investigation into the circumstances of his second marriage.

A distinguished priest, who is familiar with all the facts, said last night that Mr. Lewis's second marriage was under circumstances that should render it invalid in the eyes of the Catholic Church. That is to say, one of the parties was an unbaptized person. There was, therefore, in the eyes of the Church, it was said, no marriage. The third marriage was therefore valid.

"But," said this priest, "it made no difference whether Mr. Lewis was a divorced man or a non-Catholic, so far as his standing before the Pope in making this application was concerned. This application could be made to the Pope by a non-Catholic, as well as by a Catholic, so long as the proposed blessing was to be given to a Catholic. These Apostolic benedictions are sometimes sent verbally, sometimes telegraphed, sometimes forwarded by letter. They amount to nothing more than benedictions by the Sovereign Pontiff. They are frequently given, but have never before been given to a layman in Brooklyn.

"Before this benediction could be granted it was necessary for Mr. Lewis to recite the claims of Mr. McLaughlin—to tell his Holiness of Mr. McLaughlin's life and his good works; his life in this community, public and private; his conduct in the Church, and toward the Church. It was on the strength of this recital by Mr. Lewis that the Apostolic benediction was given."

When Mr. Lewis returns to Brooklyn there will doubtless be expressed to him a good deal of curiosity to learn the nature of his panegyric on the life and works of "Boss" McLaughlin.

By some of Mr. McLaughlin's friends the ex-Fire Marshal is looked upon as having been peculiarly fitted for the performance of the delicate and important service in the ex-Register's behalf. Mr. Lewis was originally a Republican, and took part in the Republican councils in the Third Ward of Brooklyn. Soon after leaving the Republican organization he became friendly with Mr. McLaughlin, and was made Fire Marshal, which office, through Mr. McLaughlin's friendship, he held for many years.

For a long time Mr. Lewis has been the assiduous personal adherent of Mr. McLaughlin, following him around in his political journeys. He was his constant companion at the hog-guessing matches which the "boss" was fond of attending, year after year, at East New-York and elsewhere. Some of Mr. McLaughlin's lieutenants looked on Mr. Lewis with envy and spoke of him as the Democratic chieftain's body guard.

Mr. Lewis ceased to be Fire Marshal some months ago. His journey abroad, it is said, was undertaken for the benefit of his health. He and his wife have been traveling extensively in Europe and Asia, and are not expected to return to Brooklyn before June. There was no public intimation, at the time of his departure, of his intention to seek the apostolic benediction for Mr. McLaughlin. At the time Mr. Lewis sailed Mr. McLaughlin was in bad health, but he has since recovered, and is now apparently as vigorous and well as ever.

Dying Boy Said He Was Kicked.

John Doherty, eleven years of age, residing with his parents at 219 East Thirty-seventh Street, was removed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, in a serious condition, caused by a kick in the abdomen, inflicted by a playmate on the evening of April 26. In his ante-mortem statement he accused James Hicks, a boy living at 687 First Avenue, of having kicked him.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has Stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

BARNARD COLLEGE'S WORK

The Annual Report of the Academic Committee, Just Issued, Shows the Year's Progress.

The Academic Committee of Barnard College has just completed its annual report. It shows that the last year has been a propitious one for the interests of Barnard. It marked the establishment of an active alumnae association, the organization of a Barnard Chapter of the College Settlement Association, and also a great many additions to the undergraduate course, noticeably the course of lectures on the history of the American Revolution and the new courses in philosophy. The report reads:

"Barnard College has from the outset had two functions to perform. It has had to furnish an ordinary undergraduate curriculum for New-York girls, and it has had to register for work under the university Faculties of Columbia women who already hold a bachelor's degree. This year seventy-two ungraduates were enrolled, with an entering class of twenty-six. The last of the small classes graduates in June, and the applications for entrance in October are very numerous.

"The past year witnessed the first systematic attempt of the students to supplement their class work by mutual help in the organization of the Greek Club. The study of Greek has become one of the most popular electives, due largely to the personal influence of Dr. Earle, whose removal next year to Bryn Mawr will be a heavy loss to the college.

"In 1891 a statute was enacted which gave the faculties of philosophy and political science of Columbia College the right to admit women to their courses, subject to the consent of the individual professor and the approval of the President. The faculty of philosophy at once made use of the permission, and at present admits women to courses in philosophy proper, in psychology and logic, in education, and in the Oriental, Greek, Latin, English, Romance, and Teutonic languages and literatures are open to women on the same terms as to men. Twenty-two students have been registered under this faculty in the current year.

"The faculty of political science has never availed itself at all of its statutory right to admit women. By the generosity of an anonymous friend the payment of the salaries of three professors for three years was this year guaranteed to Barnard College, and instead of setting up a faculty of its own, an offer was made to Columbia to add three professors to its corps, whose services were to be rendered partly at Barnard, partly at Columbia, and the balance to be made up to Barnard by the services of others of the Columbia staff. The offer was accepted, and courses will be given at Barnard next year by Profs. Mayo-Smith, Seligman, Osgood, and Giddings, as well as by the new-comers, Profs. Clark, Cole, and Robinson.

In the case of mathematics an arrangement has been made with the Faculty similar to that made with regard to political science. Prof. Cole of the University of Michigan has accepted the professorship, and our instruction next year will be good and ample. In the natural sciences we depend partly on the services of the Columbia staff, according to the system by which we furnish undergraduate instruction, and partly on persons independent of Columbia. The title of Professor of Botany in Barnard College this year has been conferred on Dr. Gregory, with the approval of the President of Columbia. The department contains at present four candidates for the higher degrees and five for the Barnard certificate. Its exhibit at the exposition at the Academy of Natural Sciences attracted much favorable attention. The course planned in physiology requires certain apparatus and material, neither of which has been at our command; consequently, we have a larger number of papers on original work in course of preparation than ever before and less thoroughly trained students, as it has been impossible to carry out the original plans with our present equipment. An outlay of $200 or $300 would supply the most pressing wants in the way of apparatus, but it is impossible to estimate exactly what is needed for the exigencies arising in original work. During the year the laboratory has had a gift of $200 from Miss Anna Billings, with our present equipment. An outlay of $200 or $300 would supply the most pressing wants in the way of apparatus, but it is impossible to estimate exactly what is needed for the exigencies arising in original work. During the year the laboratory has had a gift of $200 from Miss Anna Billings, with our present equipment. An outlay of $200 or $300 would supply the most pressing wants in the way of apparatus, but it is impossible to estimate exactly what is needed for the exigencies arising in original work. During the year the laboratory has had a gift of $200 from Miss Anna Billings, with our present equipment.

The chemistry department is cramped in its present quarters and lacks the fittings which would make it thoroughly convenient. Its more pressing wants in the way of apparatus and materials have been supplied by the liberality of Dr. Vulté, but much remains to be done. Both of the departments named, however, are in a better condition than that of physics. Mr. Von Nardoff also has been both generous and ingenious in supplying himself with apparatus that we could not give him, but his work is checked in many directions by the want of indispensable instruments; $1,000 would put his laboratory in a respectable condition; much less than that would go far to furnish the others.

CHINESE RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN

Telegraphic Land Lines, Via Trenty Ports, Opened to Code Messages.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Commercial Cable Company that code messages for Chinese land line stations would now be accepted.

Superintendent Clapperton of the Broad Street office said that the announcement was based on notice from the Northern Telegraph Company of London, whose lines extend through Siberia to Vladwostocka, where connection is made with Shanghai and the other treaty ports of China. During the war the Chinese Government tried to prevent the transmission of cipher messages beyond the treaty ports to interior land stations. This order has now been withdrawn.

The message to that effect is supposed to have left Shanghai when the clocks there pointed to 8 o'clock last night. It reached London at noon, local time, and was received here at 7 o'clock in the morning.

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HOPE NOT YET ABANDONED

Another Effort to be Made for the Greater New-York Bill.

TO BE CALLED IN ASSEMBLY TO-DAY

Much Missionary Work Will Have to be Done to Secure the Votes Necessary for Its Passage.

ALBANY, May 13.—Another effort is to be made to pass the Greater New-York bill this week. The attempt to do this may be made to-morrow. There is almost a dramatic interest in the fate of this bill manifested to-night, and a degree of activity on the part of its friends which has not been seen here many times this session. When the bill failed last week it had fourteen votes in its favor. Three more must be gained, and to secure these is the task that the leaders have set for themselves.

The available material for missionary work is comprised in the Brooklyn Senators, Wolfert, Reynolds, Owens, and Coffey, who voted against the bill last week, and the Erie County Senators, Lamy and Persons, who did not note. Senators O'Connor and Lexow said to-night they believed they would be able to secure the necessary seventeen votes. They are counting on the two Erie County men, and Mr. Coffey, although none of the three has publicly declared that he will change his attitude.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton will meet Senators Lamy and Persons to-morrow and try to persuade them to vote with their party. It is said they have no reason to oppose the bill except their hostility to Mr. Platt. Inasmuch as Mr. Platt favors it, they believe it a good thing to oppose it. Senator Coffey, who has been in favor of annexation, is said to be wavering, and the friends of the greater city are hopeful that he will be with them. If it appears evident that the necessary votes can be secured, the leaders prefer that no referendum clause be put into the bill. But they would rather have the bill with the referendum than nothing.

The possibility of passing the greater cities bill has raised the interesting question of the date for final adjournment. After delaying action for four months, and making the measure a political football, Thomas C. Platt now finds that he has the fight of the session on his hands to secure the passage of this bill, and some of the statesmen who went to New-York over Sunday have brought back word that he has ordered a recess of fifteen days after its passage. The hint at the possible programme sent the members into a mild spasm. The farmers want to get home. They will get no more pay if they stay a month than they will if they adjourn this week, and they are tired of the present grind.

Leader Ainsworth and Speaker Fish said to-night that there is nothing in the story of a possible fifteen days' recess at the end of this week. Senator O'Connor said it was possible that such a recess might be taken, if the Greater New-York bill passes this week. This will be done, if it is done, to allow the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City to approve or disapprove the bill. If the Legislature adjourned finally, and any of the three disapproved the bill, it could not become a law. With a fifteen days' recess the Legislature might come together and repass it over any Mayor's veto, there is a rumor, which lacks solid foundation, that Mayor Schieren would withhold his approval.

In the Assembly the greater cities bill will come up to-morrow. Unless there is a change in the programme a referendum clause will be submitted by the Kings County men. With the referendum the bill would undoubtedly pass both houses. Conservative people do not believe it can pass the Senate without it.

BROOKLYN PEOPLE HOPEFUL.

Consolidationists Go to Albany to Plead the Cause.

The friends of consolidation have not as yet given up in despair. They are sanguine that the Senate will see the error of its way and pass the bill for a Greater New-York.

It was the intention of the Consolidation League of Brooklyn to hold a meeting in the Real Estate Exchange yesterday afternoon, but owing to the limit of time and not having been able to notify all the members it was decided not to hold it.

A committee consisting of James Matthews, Edward Linton, George W. Chauncey, and Leonard Moody will be in Albany to-day; several left last night, and the rest will go there this morning. This committee intends that the bill shall pass one way or the other.

Leonard Moody, in speaking to a reporter for The New-York Times in reference to this matter yesterday, said:

"I am one of the members of the Executive Committee who will go to Albany to-night. We are all sanguine that the bill will pass. We will endeavor to have the original bill adopted, but if that cannot be done, then we will not object to the referendum.

"The point with us is that some kind of a bill should be adopted. If we cannot have just what we want, we will take that which the Senate will give to us, so long as it is in the interest of a Greater New-York. That is the spirit in which we intend to appear before the Senators.

"The people are becoming more anxious for consolidation now than ever. You can hear them speak in favor of it on every side. It is something that the people want, and this is the time to give the people that which they have been after for years.

"If we cannot have it unless the referendum is tacked on, we will take it that way. That will be a benefit, especially if we cannot have the original bill; but I earnestly believe that the Senate will now reconsider its action of last week and pass the original Consolidation bill.

"I believe that if the bill is referred to the people again to vote upon it will be carried by no uncertain majority. In fact, the whole public will vote for it."

OVERPOWERED BY TWO BURGLARS

A Policeman Roughly Handled in Broome Street.

The hallway of 164 Broome Street was the scene of a brief but fierce struggle yesterday morning between two burglars and a policeman, in which the latter was overcome by force of numbers.

Policeman Fallon saw a light in the cloak warehouse of Frank Solomon at 3:30 o'clock, and he at once made an investigation. He found the door of the hallway ajar, and on lighting a match saw a tall, venerable-looking man, wearing a gray beard and eyeglasses, standing against the wall.

"Do you belong here?" the policeman asked.

"Yes, and you don't," replied the man, as he knocked off the policeman's helmet.

The two men clinched, but the second burglar soon appeared, and the policeman was badly beaten with brass knuckles and his own club. The burglars then escaped.

Several policemen answered Fallon's alarm, but they did not catch a glimpse of his assailants.

There was nothing left behind but a pack of cloaks and a pair of gold-rimmed eyeglasses.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Port Huron, Mich., May 13.—McMorran & Co.'s grain elevator and Davidson & McMorran's flour mill burned; loss, $175,000 to $200,000; partly insured. The elevator contained about 300,000 bushels of grain.

Mount Holly, N. J., May 13.—The residence of Mrs. Maggie Risdon and the drug store of Edward B. Jones, at this place, were damaged to-day by fire. Loss, $5,000; partly insured.

Ironton, Ohio, May 13.—The tugboat City of Charliers, owned by the Evansville Contracting Company of Evansville, Ind., burned; loss, $10,000; partially insured.

But

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Are prepared from mild, pleasant laxatives and are tasteless. That is why children and delicate women take them with confidence and satisfaction. They do not irritate or inflame the internal organs. They tone, stimulate and regulate. 25c.

MINISTER HASELTON IS WORRIED

He Professes Ignorance of the State Department's Reasons for Recalling Him from Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The case of Seneca W. Haselton of Vermont, United States Minister to Venezuela, whose resignation has been demanded by the State Department, is engaging much attention in Washington. There are conflicting statements concerning it. Mr. Haselton is here with the avowed purpose of ascertaining the nature of the charges preferred against him by Admiral Meade and others, and the assertion is made that, while he has had two interviews with Acting Secretary of State Uhl, he has not received the satisfaction which he thinks is due him.

Although the utmost reticence is preserved by the State Department people, it is said that Admiral Meade formally charged Mr. Haselton with being drunk during the visit of the Admiral to Caracas, and that the department received assurances from other sources that the Minister's habits were not what they should be, whereupon his resignation was requested.

Mr. Haselton asserts that he is not a drinking man, and that the charges are false in every respect.

Mr. Bradley B. Smalley, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Burlington (Vt.) district, reached the city this afternoon on business connected with his office, and to-night he had a consultation with Mr. Haselton, whom he has long known. Mr. Smalley said to the correspondent for The New-York Times that he knew absolutely nothing of the matter which had culminated in the request for Mr. Haselton's resignation. "I have known Mr. Haselton many years," Mr. Smalley added. "Up to the time he went to Venezuela he was a strictly temperate man, and his character was above reproach. I cannot believe that in the short time he has been United States Minister to Venezuela his character and habits have changed."

Mr. Smalley has been credited with the intention of going to the State Department with Mr. Haselton and making a formal protest against the retirement of the Minister. He will, of course, do nothing of the kind. His advice, however, will undoubtedly be at Mr. Haselton's disposal.

Mr. Haselton believes that the charges against him grew out of Admiral Meade's visit to Venezuela, in March last, and that they were based upon differences which occurred between the Admiral and himself as to the Admiral's failure to observe the customery etiquette governing such visits. He says that so far as he knows, or can form an opinion his resignation has been asked wholly upon the charges made by the Admiral.

It was suggested that the real cause of the request from Secretary Gresham might be that in his intercourse with the Venezuelans the Minister had given utterance to indiscreet expressions regarding the attitude of the United States in the pending boundary dispute with Great Britain.

Mr. Haselton replied that there was nothing in that suggestion; that he had been particularly careful to say nothing either in private or official communications that could give rise to any misapprehension regarding the views of this Government on that subject. He had received no intimation from the department that his course in that respect was not entirely satisfactory. He communicated to Secretary Gresham Dec. 21, last, the cordial appreciation of the Government of Venezuela, as expressed by Foreign Minister Rojas, of that portion of President Cleveland's message which related to the boundary question, and again on the 15th of January, this year, he forwarded a note from Minister Rojas calling attention to the danger which threatened from Great Britain's asserting control of the Orinoco River, and urging the United States "to exercise its efficient and direct intervention," as had frequently been done in the past. This exhausts the correspondence on the subject, so far as the United States Legation at Caracas is concerned.

Minister Haselton further said that if any complaint were made on that score it lay against Admiral Meade, who, he asserted, sought to impress the Venezuelan Government and the public that the visit of his squadron was something more than a mere courtesy; that it implied assurances that the United States Government would lend the strength of its navy to maintain the integrity of Venezuela's territory against the aggressions of Great Britain. This effort on the part of the Admiral, he said, created some surprise among the Venezuelan officials, who were aware of the pacific nature of his visit, and did not appreciate the attempt to thus impose on their credulity. The result, said Mr. Haselton, was that Admiral Meade was much piqued, and out of this condition, Mr. Haselton thinks, grew the determination of the Admiral to make the charges against him of drunkenness, &c.

UNION THEOLOGICAL ALUMNI DINE

Pastoral Work Under Modern Conditions a Subject Discussed.

The annual banquet of the Alumnae of the Union Theological Seminary took place last night at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street. It had been expected that the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall of Brooklyn would preside, but illness necessitated his absence. His place was taken by the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, President of Union Theological Seminary.

The subject "The Problem of Pastoral Work Under Modern Conditions" was discussed. Among those who spoke were the Rev. Thomas C. Straus, '81, of Cold Spring, N. Y.; the Rev. Edward D. Moore, '84, Providence, R. I., and the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, '74, of Trinity Church, Boston, Mass.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Miss Lotta is at the Normandie.

—William Purcell of Rochester is at the Murray Hill.

—Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Gov. George W. Peck of Wisconsin is at the Holland.

—Bishop George Worthington of Nebraska is at the Windsor.

—Congressman James S. Sherman of Utica is at the Westminster.

—Ex-Senator James W. Bradbury of Maine is at the Waldorf.

—Congressional Delegate Frank J. Cannon of Utah is at the Plaza.

—Governor-elect Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island is at the Buckingham.

—Count Luche-Larchenborg, Baron Lerche, and Baron Wedelt-Wedelisborg of Denmark are at the Brunswick.

—Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, ex-Congressman Frank Jones of New-Hampshire, Carroll D. Wright of Washington, D. C., and Augustus C. Hamlin of Maine are at the Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

9:25 A. M.—46 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Michael Fay, stable; damage, $200.

12 Noon.—7 Monroe Street; Edward Drucker, tenement; damage, $10.

12:10 P. M.—1,120 Third Avenue; Mary Brennan, tenement; damage, $100.

12:25 P. M.—27 Thompson Street; Nicolo Lucnore, dwelling; damage, $5.

7:10 P. M.—326 West Fifty-third Street; pipe of Equitable Gas Company; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—61 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Fred N. Hayward, umbrella store; damage, $50.

8 P. M.—81 Mott Street; chimney fire; damage trifling.

8:25 P. M.—Dirt scow off Pier 19, East River; owners Brown & Fleming, 192 Broadway; damage, $50.

MEADE GROWS CAUTIOUS

Non-committal in His Letter to the Department.

HE WILL NOT INCRIMINATE HIMSELF

The President Said to Be Anxious That the Admiral Be Placed on Trial for His Recent Utterances.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President has determined to try Rear Admiral Meade by court-martial, if possible, for his alleged utterances to a New-York reporter in disparagement of the Administration. There is but one thing between Meade and this trial by court-martial, and that is the difficulty, perhaps impossibility, of proving that Meade was guilty of the language, which he has not yet denied or modified.

A letter written by the Secretary of the Navy was sent to Meade Saturday. The answer to this official inquiry as to Meade's responsibility for the alleged references to the Administration was received at the Navy Department to-day. It was as unsatisfactory in its contents as the officer's quoted speech was disrespectful. Meade's letter told nothing of what the Navy Department wanted to know. It offered a non-committal response to the pertinent question whether or not Meade had forgotten the first principles of his profession, now that he had attained the highest grade of his service

The Admiral took refuge behind the privilege accorded all accused persons and declined to incriminate himself. His action has been accepted by those who know something of his case as an acknowledgment by Meade of his belief in and indorsement of the remarkable sentiments credited to him.

If the matter ended here, the officials would proceed with the trial of Meade, either at the Brooklyn Navy Yard or in this city, where most of the officers likely to serve on this court are now stationed. Meade knew when he made a reply, which showed unusual discretion on his part, that the Government would be hampered in conducting a trial, without his testimony or the evidence of certain civilians, who need not appear before a naval court unless they choose. An officer on trial before a court-martial is not obliged to testify if he believes his evidence will damage his own case, and there is no law or section of the naval regulations which prohibits an officer from denying the Navy Department information pertaining to himself, especially if he thinks that his response will be used in an action against himself.

There is now no doubt in the minds of the Navy Department people that Meade made the declarations credited to him. It is felt that had Meade been incorrectly quoted he would have so informed the Navy Department when the first signs of public criticism appeared, and this belief in the justice of the suspicion which early attached to him is now verified and augmented by his treatment of the departmental inquiry. He has been encouraged in the oppressive silence which has followed his burst of rage by newspapers, which find in the, incident occasion for hostile discussion of the President and the Secretary of the Navy. These whilom friends of Meade have emphasized the fact that an ex-Confederate is at the head of the Navy Department and that Meade's services in the war entitled him to insult the head of his service.

The real friends of Meade insist that no personal reference to Mr. Herbert was intended in Meade's unnecessary allusion to "rebels," but this applicability of the term to the present head of the Navy Department has also been worked to tie the Secretary's hands in the hope that any further attempt to punish Meade might appear as the vengeance of the Secretary.

The Secretary has not acted of his own accord in the official attempt to extract an explanation from Meade. The President has taken the matter up, and is now considering the difficulties of adequately trying Meade. It is a simple matter of investigation, familiar to those who conduct legal cases, to ascertain just how much testimony can be obtained against Meade, and if there is promise that sufficient evidence can be drawn from unwilling and voluntary sources to throw any light on Meade's reprehensible performances, there is certain to be a court-martial trial, which will, in interest, eclipse anything in that direction for years.

So far as can be learned, Meade has acted in this matter on his own judgment, which appears to have returned in a measure to him when confronted with the seriousness of his apparent offense. In his letter to the department he exhibited reticense that would have served him in good stead had it been taken on sooner. Meade is accounted one of the shrewdest of officers, but his bearing and conduct lately have somewhat destroyed this reputation. He has never been known, however, as a man of calm and discreet speech, although he has never exhibited such ugly, irascible tendencies as within the last week.

Ensign Niblack, who was Meade's flag lieutenant while the Admiral was in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, is in the city, and saw Meade yesterday and to-day. He, too, shared the silence which his late commander has suddenly adopted. Meade is believed to have consulted with the younger officer. To one caller who succeeded in penetrating to Admiral Meade to-day, that officer offered no comment on his case.

When the enticing suggestion was advanced, "Well, Admiral, I see you are creating a good deal of talk in the papers," Meade replied: "Yes; it seems so," and passed on to more agreeable subjects.

There was one very silly story about town to-day in regard to Meade and the attitude of the Navy Department toward him. It was that the President was likely to take no steps in the matter on account of what Meade might do when the next Congress came to Washington. It was suggested that if Meade were suspended by a court-martial he would be placed back on the active list by order of Congress. That body has no such power. An officer, once suspended, must serve out his sentence until released by the President or the Secretary, if the sentence has been approved by the latter. The most Congress can do is to authorize the President to replace an officer, and until the President makes the necessary transfer, nothing can be done. Congress might give an expression of opinion on the matter, but it is thought, when the full history of the Meade case is better known, and his actions toward his superiors are completely told, Congress will uphold any punishment which a court-martial imposed.

The latest incident in which Meade has figured has not been supplanted by the earlier fracas in which he is reported to have been embroiled by United States Minister Haselton in Venezuela. Meade has been engaged in a controversy with some one nearly all the time since he became an Admiral. As one officer said to-day:

"He has been coddled too much since his advancement. He has felt that his views were better than those of anybody else in or out of the Administration. He has always been free with his suggestions, and it has chagrined him sometimes to think that he was not more prominent in the affairs of state. He thought, evidently, that he should be called to Washington more, and he was perpetually besieged with the hallucination of cruel treatment by officers in Washington. The interview which he is charged with furnishing sounds like the man, and, while there is no objection to an officer having his own opinion about the Administration, he should not advertise it to the scandal of the Government and the indignity of himself. I believe I voice the sentiment of all naval officers who respect their profession when I say that the reprimand to Meade, if he deserves punishment, should be as public as the act which calls for punishment."

Pending the decision of the President as to the course to be taken regarding Meade, it is certain that no action will be taken on his request for leave and retirement. Should a trial be deemed useless in this case, the President may place Meade on the retired list, although this disposition of the case is hardly likely, since it savors of a reward and certainly is a compliance with Meade's desires. The President, it is thought, would more likely place Meade on waiting orders, which carries with it a salary of $4,000 per year, or $2,000 less than sea pay. Meade would hardily be entrusted with a command afloat again. If the court is detailed, the President is likely to be Admiral George Brown, and the two senior members will probably be Admiral Walker and Admiral Ramsay.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS.

EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK. 18 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

The best that money can buy.

Cleveland's Baking Powder

"Pure" and "Sure."

TALK ABOUT HIS SUCCESSOR.

Belief that the Command Will Not Be Filled Immediately.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The significant announcement is made that Rear Admiral Meade's successor as Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic squadron will probably not be appointed until after the Kiel Canal celebration. Secretary Herbert intimated this morning that no urgent necessity for filling the command existed at present, and as the fleet was widely scattered, most of them being under repairs at navy yards or on detached duty, squadron organization had no advantage.

Of the seven vessels which were nominally under Admiral Meade's command, practically every one has been detached. The New-York and Columbia will leave for Europe next Monday under orders to return before July 1. The Minneapolis will not be changed into a flagship or get away from the Norfolk Navy Yard before that time. The Cincinnati was ordered to the New-York yard this morning for a month's repairs, and the Montgomery is on special duty with the Nicaragua Canal Commission at Greytown, where she will stay at least three months. The two remaining ships, Atlanta and Raleigh, will leave the mouth of the Savannah River in a day or two for long stays at navy yards, while the newly commissioned Amphitrite has never been attached to the fleet, and could not be available for duty until after her inspection next month.

Under these circumstances, the small remnant of a North Atlantic squadron will remain for some time directly under orders from the Navy Department, as it has been for several weeks. All this is regarded as confirming the belief that when the cruiser New-York returns from Europe and renders her commander, Robley D. Evans, available for appointment as Chief of the Navigation Bureau, to succeed Admiral Ramsay, the latter officer will be appointed to the command of the North Atlantic squadron.

DINNER TO PROF. JOHN FISKE

THE GUEST OF JOHN S. CLARK AT THE ALDINE CLUB.

"Man as a Creator and Transformer of His Conditions" Discussed by the Host and Others.

John S. Clark of Boston gave a dinner to Prof. John Fiske of Cambridge, Mass., last night at the Aldine Club, 75 Fifth Avenue. Covers were laid for thirty-five persons. The only decorations were cut flowers cast loosely over the table.

Among those present were Richard Watson Gilder, Henry H. Vail, Augustus St. Gaudens, Gen. A. C. Barnes, Gilman H. Tucker, Dr. Nicholas Murrey Butler, Dr. James MacAlister of Philadelphia, Frederick B. Pratt of Brooklyn, Louis Prang of Boston, Dwight Clark, John A. Walker of Jersey City, Charles H. Ham, Charles R. Skinner of Albany, C. W. Bardeen of Syracuse, Daniel Logan, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, William Carey, Dorman B. Eaton, Carroll D. Wright of Washington, William H. McElroy, President De Garmo of Swarthmore College, and W. Hamilton Gibson.

The dinner was given for the purpose of bringing Prof. Fiske and his friends together for an evening of thought on "Man as a Creator and Also as a Transformer of His Conditions," as suggested in Dr. Fiske's essay on "The Destiny of Man."

At the close of the dinner Mr. Clark, in introducing Prof. Fiske as a great student of and authority on the evolution of man, outlined the history of the evolution of the dinner. He traced it from its earliest days to its present high type of perfection, and said: "Its full development has come here in New-York, and we of Boston will not question your supremacy for a moment."

He then spoke of Prof. Fiske's wonderful psychological works, and the pleasures that many have found in projecting their minds into the coming century and dwelling upon the knowledge that will then be available.

"The twentieth-century man," he said, "as he looks back over the nineteenth century, will see a revolution in the thoughts of men caused by the works of three men—Buckle, Darwin, and Spencer. We are too near these great works to take in their full significance.

"The revolution that they engendered developed the young minds that were free and unbiased, and foremost among them stands our guest of this evening."

Mr. Clark spoke of Prof. Fiske's many works and the effect that they are having in this century, and of the still greater effect which he believes they will have in the century next to come. "The result of his thought," Mr. Clark said, "is that he has produced a harmony between religion and science on a plane that does honor to both. He is the representative of the highest and most reverent of the scientific thinkers."

Mr. Clark then presented Prof. Fiske, who related many reminiscences in connection with his early efforts to reconcile science with religion. He spoke of the effect that Darwin's "Descent of Man" created at its first appearance, and the common objections that were then made to it, because it was supposed that there was something degrading in being allied to lower forms of life by those who thought that man was and should have been created in a perfected form.

"There was," he said, "an inadequate appreciation of that grand creation that goes on by minute increments. It has changed, however, and persons who then had slight acquaintance with the doctrine of evolution now give it thought and consideration, and they no longer look for cataclysmic formations.

"Darwin did not solve the origin of man in his 'Descent of Man,' and he does not show why natural selection should not go on forever. Man had been existing for thousands of years before he knew enough to begin creating history, which shows the legnth of the period of psychical change allied with small physical change. This was due to man's enormous period of infancy compared with those of animals."

Prof. Fiske then spoke of the relative periods of development in animals, and compared them to that of man, and dwelt upon man as a creator and his ability to transform his conditions to the perfection of his ends.

Richard Watson Gilder and others followed Prof. Fiske, and said that as men's minds become more fully developed, Dr. Fiske's theories would be more fully recognized and his utterances on psychological subjects would receive the credit that is due to them.

The Centenary of Union College.

ALBANY, May 13.—The first charter granted by the Board of Regents of the State of New-York was to "Union College, in the City of Schenectady," and was dated Feb. 25, 1795. The college was duly organized, and matriculated its first students on Oct. 19 of the same year. A time midway between these two dates has been fittingly chosen for the centennial celebration of this the oldest college north of New-York City and west of the Hudson River, and commencement week, June 23-27, 1895, will be largely devoted to appropriate commemorative exercises.

WHISKY TRUST SLOP CONTRACT

Morris and Greenhut File an Intervening Petition to the Suit Brought for Its Abrogation.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Nelson Morris and J. B. Greenhut filed an intervening petition in the United States Circuit Court this morning to the suit of Receiver McNulta for the abrogation of and an accounting under the cattle feeding contract made with Morris by the old Whisky Trust. The intervening petition is in the nature of a request for a set-off on account of rebates and damages claimed.

Morris claims $45,935.33 rebate, being 1 cent a bushel on 4,593,553 bushels of slop purchased during the year 1890-91. Under a contract at that time the trust was to grant a rebate of 1 cent a bushel if the profits on the slop-fed cattle should fail to reach $10 a head. Morris sets forth that he fed 5,000 cattle, and the profits were nearly $50,000 less than the aggregate of $10 a head.

The trust, according to Morris, was to furnish slop to the full capacities of the distilleries from the 1st of October each year and for six months thereafter. He alleges that the trust operated but one distillery on Oct. 1, and he thereby sustained a loss, which to date amounts to $145,250, and by the end of the year the damages will aggregate $552,125.

He petitions the court to award him the damages, and to direct the receiver to continue the operation of the distilleries until the expiration of six months from the date of the beginning of the operation of each. Mr. Greenhut makes an affidavit in a one-seventh interest in the contracts and joins in the petition of Mr. Morris.

ANTONIO PRISCO'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

The Two Alleged Murderers Again Put on Trial in New-Brunswick.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 13.—The second trial of Joseph Aragio and Anello Spina, the two Italians who, with Felice Rogna, are charged with the murder of Antonio Prisco, an Italian padrone and politician, began this morning before Judge Rice, who has been deputized by Chief Justice Beasley to sit in his stead.

Antonio Prisco, an Italian of unusual intelligence and ability, early in 1894 sold his farm to Joseph Aragio, Anello Spina and Pasquale Deleo, a small sum being paid by Aragio to bind the bargain. Deleo did not pay his share of the expenses, and he was frozen out and another partnership formed by Aragio, Spina and Felice Rogna. Prisco agreed to let them pay for the farm on easy terms, taking a mortgage for nearly the entire purchase price. He was to have a room at the farmhouse, and was to advance money to pay living expenses and for seed and labor to get the first crop in the ground.

The three prisoners lived at the farmhouse, while Prisco spent some nights there and others in Jersey City. Prior to this he had become involved in litigation with a number of his fellow countrymen, particularly a family named Spellatorio. He seemed to fear the vengeance of some secret society and always went armed, carrying a double-barreled shotgun with sawed-off barrels. On the morning of April 24, 1894, he came to the farm and bought some provisions. He went to Monmouth Junction to buy lumber and seed, and returned to the farmhouse in time for supper. After supper, the defendants say, he left the house, with his gun on his shoulder, saying he was going to New-Brunswick. At 3 o'clock the next morning his body was found on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad near where they are crossed by the turnpike from the Sand Hills to New-Brunswick, about half a mile from Franklin Park Station.

The body was horribly mutilated, both legs being cut off and the skull fractured. His gun was missing, but his papers were intact. On a fence a few rods away was found next day a piece of rope, knotted and bloodstained.

The best detectives in the employ of the Prosecutor's office were put upon the case. They claim that the murder was committed by the three partners in order to get rid of paying the mortgage which Prisco held against the farm; that he had been forced, under fear of death, to sign a receipt for the full amount, and that then he had been murdered and carried to the railroad track. At the first trial, which ended in a disagreement of the jury, a strong circumstantial case was made out against the accused.

A special struck jury has been empanelled to try the case. After the selection of the jury the taking of evidence on the part of the State was begun, Senator Adrain, Acting Prosecutor, conducting the case.

CHIEF CLERK THOMAS RESIGNS

His Successor in the Postmaster General's Office Selected Already.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Frank H. Thomas, Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, has tendered his resignation to Postmaster General Wilson, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor. Postmaster General Wilson has selected his successor, but will not say who he is until he is advised that the position will be accepted.

Mr. Thomas is from Michigan. He has been prominent in politics in that State, and was appointed Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department over a year ago, to succeed G. A. Howard of Tennessee, who was made Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Department. Chief Clerk Thomas, it is understood, resigns on account of private business interests, which require his undivided attention. He and the Postmaster General are warm personal friends, and have been associated politically for the last five years.

Just What Mrs. Langtry Is Doing.

In a letter received by T. Henry French from Mrs. Langtry, under date of Thursday, May 2, from Regal Lodge, Newmarket, she states that she arrived at Southampton at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, May 1, reached London at 10 o'clock, drove across the city of St. Pancras Railroad Station, and took the last special train for Newmarket, arriving there in time for the Two Thousand Guineas race. Later in the day the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Soltykoff, and Lord Rothschild took luncheon with her on her coach. She also states that she is going to Paris to see about her new clothes and her new play.

Pears'

You can trust a soap that has no biting alkali in it.

HEAVY DAMAGE BY FROST

Continued from Page 1.

vailed during the night, and the snow was ten inches deep on the level this morning.

At Lawton there appears to be about twenty-five per cent. damage to grapes and a slight injury to cherries, raspberries, and strawberries. It is so cold that the real damage is not apparent, and will not be until the sun comes out warmly so as to wilt the frosted stems.

At Crayling the snow was twelve inches deep on the level this morning.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 13.—In Western and Northern Michigan a heavy snowstorm prevailed to-day, and grave fears are felt for fruit, as the storm is heaviest in the fruit belt. In this city, the fall of snow commenced about 3 P. M., and is not as great as it is reported from all around, especially from the northern part of the State, where railroad traffic is badly hindered. Snow plows were sent from this city to clear the tracks. At Mancelona snow to the depth of sixteen inches is reported, at Manton the same, at Traverse City ten inches, and from that to six inches at Mackinac. At Old Mission Ne-Ata-Wanta and many of the resorts along the lake shore cottages have been occupied for the Summer, the weather having been unusually warm up to yesterday. The snow is accompanied by a fierce north wind.

Ludington reports snow having fallen all day, and to-night the ground is covered several inches deep. The mercury is falling and a freeze is looked for.

At Fennville a blizzard, accompanied by snow, is raging, and fruit growers are alarmed. The mercury at dark stood at the freezing point, and was falling hourly. Fennville is the heart of the fruit belt.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., May 13.—A terrific wind and rain storm is sweeping this section of the fruit belt. The storm is accompanied by much snow and great damage has been done to fruit.

CEREALS NOT MUCH INJURED.

The Wheat and Corn Belt Escaped with Little Harm.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Cheering news comes from the fifteen States visited by frost yesterday morning. The crops are reported safe. Wheat and oats escaped uninjured because neither had begun to joint, and where cut down by the frost or heavy rains, will sprout again. Corn was slightly nipped by the cold in a few States, but not enough to occasion the slightest alarm that the yield will be affected to any noticeable extent. There is no longer any ground for a scare in the face of these facts. On the contrary, the outlook is said to be better than it was May 1, when it was unusually promising.

Small fruits, garden truck, and vegetables have suffered from the frost in a few of the Northern States, but no damage of any consequence is reported elsewhere. Illinois fared best of all the States. Secretary Gar-rard of the State Board of Agriculture, attributes the death of millions of chinch bugs to the heavy rains, and says the ground needed just such an amount of moisture to make the future of the crops more promising.

Predictions were made by the Weather Bureau last night that fair and warmer weather would visit Chicago to-day, and prevail all over the Western and Southwestern States. Reports from the several signal stations showed a rising temperature in all of the States west of Illinois. No danger of frost was noted last night, except for Northern Michigan and Eastern Wisconsin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 13.—The cold weather has done no serious damage to Illinois crops. Reports from various counties in the State show no frost of consequence, but every indication is that there will be a heavy frost before morning in Central Illinois. It will doubtless do much damage to fruit, but wheat and corn are considered out of danger. Unless the ground freezes the corn will not be killed, and there is little prospect of this. The State Board of Agriculture has received information regarding the prospect of crops in almost all the counties to-day, but it is the policy of the department to give out nothing in advance of its regular reports. In Lacon small vegetables have been killed, but fruit is all right. Little damage is reported from Dwight from last night's frost, but the temperature to-night indicates a killing frost before to-morrow. Fruit will probably be badly bitten. There has been no damage so far at Woodstock, but it looks to-night as if there will be a severe frost before dawn. At Champaign, Rockford, Decatur, and Alton the conditions are the same as at Woodstock. At Mendota and its vicinity fruit was injured by the frost, and worse weather is expected during the night.

OHIO CROPS DAMAGED.

Heavy Frosts and Some Snow and Ice Reported.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 13.—This has been one of the most disagreeable days of the year. When it was not raining a raw wind was blowing from all directions at once. Reports from this State and Kentucky adjacent show considerable frost last night, and that ice formed, though it was not very thick. Dispatches from a number of places show great damage was done by the frost. Among these reports are the following:

Martin's Ferry, Ohio.—Heavy frost throughout this section; fruit damaged and vegetables ruined.

Maysville, Ky.—Ice an inch thick; heavy frost; crops damaged considerably.

Valparaiso, Ind.—Snow fell at intervals to-day and a hard wind blew; calm to-night, and killing frost expected.

Warren, Ohio.—Fruit crop killed almost entirely by heavy frost. Ice a half inch thick formed last night.

Salem, Ohio.—Ice half an inch thick; fruit and garden truck ruined; wheat and corn badly damaged.

Youngstown, Ohio.—The thermometer fell 51° from noon Saturday till this morning. A killing frost last night did great damage.

Vanceburg, Ky.—A cold rain fell all day; heavy frost last night; corn badly hurt, and vegetables laid waste.

Parkersburg, West Va.—Much damage done by heavy frost within a radius of fifty miles; fruit and vegetables badly injured; wheat and corn hurt; ice three-quarters of an inch thick formed last night; a cold raw rain is falling to-night.

The May crop bulletin of the Ohio Board of Agriculture, issued this evening, shows that the wheat crop in this State has not recovered from the Winter injury, as anticipated, and the present condition of the crop is only 86 per cent. of the average May condition.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13.—A heavy and killing frost visited the northern and eastern portions of the State last night. In some places there was ice a quarter of an inch thick. Fruit of all kinds was destroyed. Along the lake shore grape growers kept fires burning all night in their vineyards, but the damage done to the vines was very great, and the loss will amount to many thousands of dollars. Wheat, which had commenced heading, is badly injured. Gardens, truck is ruined, and young corn frozen in the ground.

MUCH INJURY IN MINNESOTA.

Vegetables, Fruit, and Corn Suffer from Frost.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 13.—Reports from numerous sections of this State show that heavy damage was done last night by frost to fruit and garden truck. For the last three nights St. James has had heavy frosts, and the mercury dropped to 2° below the freezing point Saturday and Sunday nights. Corn that was up is reported to have been nipped to the ground. Garden stuffs are considerably damaged. At Red Wing frost last night did great damage to vegetables and fruit trees. In Virginia four inches of snow fell. There has been a heavy frost the last three nights at Wells. Fruits, garden stuffs, oats, and barley are much damaged. St. Vincent reports that the mercury fell to 23°, and about a quarter of an inch of snow fell. Some of the garden truck will be injured.

A heavy frost last night did damage to early potatoes and fruit in Buffalo. Grain was not injured. At Sleepy Eye there was heavy frost during the night. Grapevines, corn, beans, and other garden truck froze, in spite of coverings which had been called into requisition. Heavy frost last night at Stillwater damaged small fruits and garden truck. Grain did not suffer. It is reported that the entire strawberry crop of Washington County was destroyed by the frost.

At Vermillion, S. D., frost last night did some damage and the prospects are good for frost to-night.

New-Jersey Peaches in Danger.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., May 13.—There is every indication to-night that there will be frost in this section, which is the best peach-growing territory in the State. The peach buds are open, and even the least touch of frost will ruin them. The indications were that there would be an enormous crop of peaches, cherries, and strawberries. Small fruits and corn are also in such stages of development that even a white frost would mean the loss of many thousands of dollars. Many of the farmers depend solely on the peach crop. There was no damage last night, because of a strong wind.

No Frost in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 13.—A fall of forty degrees in forty-eight hours marks the record of the thermometer in this city since 3 o'clock Saturday, when it registered 96°. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the same thermometer registered 56°, with a cold wind blowing. At Falls Village 30° was reported this morning, and 37° at Winsted. There was no frost in the State, as far as heard from, a stiff breeze probably preventing frost.

Ice formed at Sandisfield, Mass., last night, and much damage to fruit and vegetation was caused.

Missouri Fruits Damaged.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—A severe cold wave prevails throughout Missouri, and in many places heavy frosts occurred last night. In the southwestern portion of the State considerable damage to the fruit and vegetable crops is reported. A heavy westerly wind undoubtedly saved damage to growing wheat.

Frost in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., May 13.—There was a heavy frost throughout this section this morning, but, owing to the dry weather, no damage of any importance was done. The mercury to-night registers 54°, and is dropping, with a cold rain falling.

A Blizzard in Indiana.

LA PORTE, Ind., May 13.—Northern Indiana was visited by a snowstorm to-day, which raged for several hours. It is feared small fruits have been seriously injured. A blizzard is blowing to-night.

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Go to the food exhibit at Grand Central Palace, 43d & Lexington Ave., if you are interested in good food—good cooking, good health. A visit to this great exposition is sure to prove interesting and instructive to everyone. It will pay you to go, just to

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THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Produce Exchange, New York.

WOULD NOT REDUCE FERRY RATES

Controller Fitch's Views on the Bill Affecting the Staten Island Line.

Controller Fitch yesterday sent a letter to Senator Harvey Donaldson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation, protesting against any such interference on the part of the Legislature as is contemplated in the bill reducing the rate of fare on the Staten Island Ferry form 10 to 5 cents.

He pointed out that when the franchise was sold by the Sinking Fund Commissioners the fare was fixed at 10 cents. The Controller believes that a reduction would be injurious to the city's financial interests by injecting an element of uncertainty into the sale of municipal franchises.

Mr. Fitch objects to any infraction of the principle of home rule which has prevailed in New-York City for 250 years respecting the disposal of ferry franchises.

In speaking of the proposed reduction of fares on the Staten Island Ferry, Erastus Wiman said yesterday:

"Controller Fitch's contention that the city's financial interest would suffer by a reduction of the fare to 5 cents is unfounded; on the contrary, the interest of the city would be greatly advanced. This is shown by the increase in receipts from this franchise to the City Treasurer since the revolution which I inaugurated took place.

"Ten years ago, with full ten-cent fares for every passenger, the city derived less than $25,000 annually. Now the city receives $50,000 a year. Nineteen-twentieths of the passengers now only pay 5 cents, the other 5 cents going to the steam railroad for land distribution. Yet, in the face of this division on 8,000,000 of passengers annually, so great has been the increase that the city revenues have doubled since I took hold of the matter. If any other ferry, or piece of city property can show a return so greatly increased, it is not known.

"As to the principle of home rule, that doctrine applies to Staten Island and not to New-York. It is Staten Island that pays the fare, and moreover, that pays the tribute to the city, and as the measure would greatly increase the city's revenues, and vastly benefit its most charming suburb, the Legislature is asked to regulate the fare across the bay south, as it has already regulated it north on the elevated road, cable and other cars. Half a cent a mile is all that it costs to go north, 2 cents a mile is what Controller Fitch wants Staten Islanders to pay."

Republican Newspaper for New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 13.—The promoters of the much-talked-about Republican daily paper announce that The Republican will make its first appearance Sunday, July 7. A contract has been signed for the supply of twelve typesetting machines that are to contain all of the latest improvements. An agent of the paper left to-night for New-York to superintend the shipment of the necessary presses, type, and other material. Trained writers will be brought here from New-York and Washington. The business manager will probably come from a leading paper in St. Louis. It is said that the paper will be in favor of "sound money," and it will be a strong advocate of ballot reform. It will take the service of the Southern Associated Press.

West 14th St.

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Never in the history of business has a Rug Sale been attended with such success as ours of last week.

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Fine quality of Wilton Rugs in Oriental Designs.

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Quality shines through all, while the prices are a synonym for true economy.

Furniture for every part of the house.

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WEAK PAINFUL MUSCLES

Soothed and strengthened by Cuticura Anti-Pain Plasters, greatest of pain-alleviating plasters. New, instantaneous, and infallible.

LAST DAYS OF THE SESSION

Hurrying Business Through the State Legislature.

THE MAGISTRATE BILL DEFECTIVE

Corrections Introduced in Both Houses and Sent to Third Reading in Spite of Opposition.

ALBANY, May 13.—It was discovered to-day that there is an error in the New-York Police Magistrates' bill, which escaped the eye of all who had examined that measure. Mr. Lincoln of the Statutory Revision Commission found that in Section 9, which relates to arrests, that line 14 had been put in the place of line 11 by a mistake in the printing, so that it made neither rhyme nor reason. The bill has been signed by the Governor.

There was a hurried talk by several Republicans, and then Mr. Ainsworth in the Assembly moved to lay aside the special order of the evening, while he introduced a bill making the necessary correction. Mr. Foley, the Democratic leader, at once objected, and a vote was taken on the question of suspending the rules. There were 84 affirmative and 13 negative votes. Speaker Fish declared the rules suspended, although Mr. Foley protested that 84 was not two-thirds of all the members, and the motion had been lost.

Several members tried to speak at once. They were from both sides of the chamber, and there was confusion. Mr. Fish overruled all objections, and declared that two-thirds of those present was enough.

"This bill has been held up for weeks in this House!" screamed Mr. Foley, "and no one knows why it was held up better than the Speaker."

The Speaker rapped Mr. Foley to his seat, and then Mr. Ainsworth introduced the corrected bill, and it was sent to third reading.

Senator Lexow, in the Senate, introduced a bill to

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—A Temperance Town.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—The Passport.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—National Sculpture Society Exhibition. Floral Display.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Arms and the Man.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Carmen.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Lottery of Love and A Wet Blanket.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Puddinhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Sportsmen's Exposition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—9:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:30 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR THEATRE, Broadway-13th St—8:00—Oliver Twist.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—8:00—Der Obersteiger.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	41	56	6 P. M.	56	77
6 A. M.	38	57	9 P. M.	55	66
9 A. M.	44	65	11 P. M.	50	61
12 M.	45	77	12 P. M.	49	60
4 P. M.	55	80			

Average temperature yesterday 48
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 68
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7. Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

SHIRKING JURY DUTY.

Judge Barrett, in an interview reported in yesterday's Times, gave his opinion that the failure of the jury to agree upon a verdict in the case of McLaughlin lay neither with the jury system nor with the jury laws, but "with the respectable and intelligent jurors who perjured themselves in order to escape irksome jury duty."

This is severe language, and its severity is increased by the high standing of its author, even among Judges. It is an arraignment of the class from which intelligence and fairmindedness are to be expected, and by members of which any man conscious of innocence would desire that his case might be tried. The courts must put up with jurors positively or comparatively unfit for jurors because the men who are most fit for this public duty shirk their duty, and even misrepresent their own mental condition under oath.

It must be borne in mind that the present law of this State is admirably devised to bring into the jury box the men who are best qualified to be there. The old rule of law made the expression or previous formation of an opinion by a man summoned to serve as a juror a good ground of "challenge to the juror." Years ago this old rule became absurd, because it was seen that the enforcement of it disqualified to sit as jurors in cases of any notoriety all men who had been led by reading accounts of the alleged crime to express or even to form such opinions or impressions about the guilt of the defendant as spontaneously arise in the course of such reading. The law was arraigned, and justly arraigned, as keeping out of the jury box all men who kept themselves informed upon current events. So the law was changed, and the Code of Criminal Procedure in this State now provides that previous formation or expression of opinion, or a present opinion, as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant shall not be a ground of challenge to a person otherwise legally qualified for a juror if he declares on oath his belief that, notwithstanding his opinion or impression, he can render an impartial verdict upon the evidence. But men anxious to avoid jury duty, who are excellently qualified to perform it, take advantage of this provision to shirk it by stretching their consciences so as to declare that they could not find an impartial verdict. Instances are related of men who procured their own rejection in this very trial by such a declaration, which nobody believed. It is to such men that Judge Barrett referred as "the respectable and intelligent jurors who perjured themselves in order to escape irksome jury duty."

There is no duty of good citizenship more important than jury duty. Burke's famous saying that the object of the whole of British jurisprudence was to get twelve just men in a jury box is as true now as it was when he said it. Especially is it incumbent upon men to perform this service when the work of political reform has been carried from the polls to the courts, as is the case in this city at present. The disclosures of the Lexow committee have influenced a municipal election. In order to have their full effect it is necessary that they should be followed up by criminal prosecutions in which every public officer smirched by these disclosures shall be put upon his trial and receive a condemnation or a vindication. By serving as a juror upon the trial of an accused policeman, a citizen may render more valuable service to the cause of political reform than he can render by voting for it, or even by drawing checks in its favor. Yet there are citizens who will vote in favor of reform, and even draw checks in favor of reform, who revolt at the prospect of giving their own time to reform for as many days as may be necessary to try a criminal case, and who will even misrepresent under oath their own mental and moral condition in order to shirk the performance of their duty as citizens. No man who does this can be accounted a good citizen. In cases of great public importance, such as those that have grown and are likely still to grow out of the disclosures made before the Lexow committee, the shirking of jury duty by those who are qualified to perform it is a public offense. Unfortunately, the only penalties which it is feasible to apply to this offense are social penalties, and these ought to be rigorously visited upon the offenders. There ought to be a public opinion which condemns a man as severely for shirking jury duty as for not paying his bills. If such a public opinion existed it would be as efficient to prevent the one offense as it is to prevent the other. A man who was aware that his acquaintances would regard him as a bad citizen and a shabby person for stultifying himself on the witness stand to escape a seat in a jury box would be apt to refrain from that form of self-stultification in future.

DISCREET SILENCE.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press having recently rebuked the active Republican aspirants for the Presidency for their "discreet silence," and having urged them "to come out now boldly, clearly, and unmistakably on the paramount issue of an honest currency versus cheap, fiat money," the Atlanta National proudly points to the declared and satisfactory position of its own candidate, the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln. We quote the words of our Atlanta contemporary:

"Ex-Minister Lincoln, in company with many Chicago Republicans, addressed President Cleveland a letter last month highly complimenting Mr. Cleveland for his efforts to sustain and maintain the integrity of the public credit, and tendering him a reception, because of the President's position for sound money. Lincoln's signature to this letter demonstrated then beyond a "clear hint" where he stood in favor of an honest dollar, and also showed Mr. Lincoln could nobly rise so far above and beyond blind and hidebound partisanship as to see merit and statesmanship in a political opponent and gracefully recognize and compliment it."

The silence of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Reed, and Mr. McKinley may not be exactly discreet, but it is highly significant of the state of their minds and of their courage. When they break silence that will be significant, too. If at any time within six months or a year they speak out for honest money it will mean that in their judgment the honest money cause is gaining ground; and vice versa.

Messrs. Reed, McKinley, and Harrison do not seem as yet to have been effectively struck by the idea that they have a duty to perform. It is evident that they look upon the question of free coinage as one that may be dodged like any other question of party policy. A gold nomination, a silver nomination, a nomination in prosperity or one in panic, any kind of nomination that comes to their net is a good fish.

THE WAGES RECORD.

We continue this morning our record of the increases of wages granted since the latter part of March, when the first notable increase was orderd, in the coke district of Western Pennsylvania, by H. C. Frick & Co. and other employers there. Our first list was published on April 6, and additions were made to it on April 15 and 22 and May 3.

The number of employés affected by the advances recorded in our summaries up to the present time is about 128,000, and they represent a great many more persons who are benefited by the higher rates. The number of distinct firms, companies, or individual employers who have made the increases reported is in the neighborhood of 230.

In order that the record published today may be complete, so far as the increases made have been reported, we refer first, as follows, to the increases which have been mentioned heretofore:

H. C. Frick & Co. and other firms in the Western Pennsylvania coke district, 15 per cent., 15,000 workmen; all the cotton factories in Fall River, Mass., more than 25,000 employés, 12½ per cent.; all the cotton factories in New-Bedford, Mass., about 25,000 employés, 5 per cent.; Quinebaug and Danielsonville Manufacturing Companies, mills at Danielsonville, Williamsville, and Wauregan, Conn., 4,000 employés; M. T. Stevens & Co., three woolen factories in New-Hampshire, 15 per cent.; Thomas Dolan & Co., manufacturers of woolens in Philadelphia, 15 per cent.; Globe Iron Works, Cleveland, Ohio, 10 per cent.; Wholfender, Shore & Co., Cardington, Penn., 5 per cent.; Washington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., 4,000 employés; American Linen Mills, Fall River, Mass.; Worumbo Mills, Lisbon Falls, Me., 10 per cent.; Willimantic Linen Company, Willimantic, Conn., 5 per cent.; Belding Brothers & Co., silk mills, Rockville, Conn., 5 per cent.; Grosvenordale Cotton Company, North Grosvenordale, Conn., 1,200 employés, 10 per cent.; E. W. Chapin & Co., woolens, Chapinville, Mass., 10 per cent.; United States Bunting Company, Lowell, Mass., 10 per cent.; Lakeside Manufacturing Company, Leicester, Mass., 10 per cent.; United States Cotton Company, Central Falls, R. I.; B. S. Stevens, manufacturer of woolens at Quinebaug, Conn., 15 per cent., 200 employés; Slater Woolen Company, mills at Webster and East Webster, Mass., 1,500 employés; John Chase & Sons, cassimeres, Webster, Mass., 10 per cent., 300 employés; Vassalborough Woolen Mills, near Augusta, Me., 10 per cent.; Burke Holl Company, Rowley, Mass., 10 per cent.; Weybosset Mills, Olneyville, R. I.; Dyerville Manufacturing Company, Dyerville, R. I., 5 per cent.; Dodge-Davis Manufacturing Company, flannels, Bristol, N. H., 20 per cent.; Poland Paper Company, Mechanic Falls, Me., 12½ per cent.; Cocheco Mills, cotton goods, Dover, N. H., 5 per cent.; Williamstown Manufacturing Company, Williamstown, Mass., 12 per cent.; North Pownal Manufacturing Company, North Pownal, Vt., 12 per cent.; Beaver and Eclipse Mills, North Adams, Mass., 12 per cent.; Westerly Woolen Company, Westerly, R. I., 10 per cent.; Merino Mills, Olneyville, R. I., 10 per cent.; Tyson Chrome Works, Baltimore, Md., 10 per cent.; Eddy Electric Company, Windsor, Conn., 10 per cent.; Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, Salmon Falls, N. H., 5 per cent., 600 employés; Jesse Eddy Woolen Mill, Fall River, Mass., 10 to 15 per cent.; S. K. Wilson, woolen mill, Trenton, N. J., 10 per cent., 700 employés; Edwards Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Me., 10 per cent., 1,200 employés; the three cotton factories in Suncook, N. H., 1,000 employés; A. L. Sayles & Sons' Union Woolen Mill, Pascoag, R. I., 5 per cent.; Norwalk Mills Company, woolens, Norwalk, Conn., 10 per cent.; Stott's Mill, cotton goods, Lowell, Mass., 5 per cent. now and 5 more in September; John N. Stearns & Co., silk manufacturers, Williamsport, Penn., 1 cent per yard, 400 employés; Paige Tube Company, Warren, Ohio, 10 per cent.; Minnesota Iron Company, operating all the iron ore mines on the Vermillion Range, 10 per cent.; Oil City Tube Mills and Oil City Boiler Works, Oil City, Penn., 10 per cent., 1,000 men; Hamilton and Ludington Mines, Iron Mountain, Mich.; the Nichols Mill, Tarkiln, R. I.; Morristown Woolen Company, Morristown, Penn., 10 per cent.; Union Mills, Moosup, Conn.

The increases mentioned below are those which have been reported since the publication of our list on the 3d inst. The most important changes are to be noted in the iron industry—at the furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys and in Western Pennsylvania, and the iron works at Pittsburg, Wheeling, and McKeesport. Nine thousand makers of garments in Baltimore and Philadelphia have obtained a considerable advance. We continue the record:

National Tube Works and Rolling Mills, McKeesport, Penn.; increase of 10 per cent. ordered on May 8; 5,000 employés.

Riverside Iron Company, Wheeling, West Va.; increase of 10 per cent. on May 10; 2,200 employés. "This restores the wage scale paid before the late general depression."

Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, Wheeling, West Va.; increase of 10 per cent., restoring the old rates; 3,800 employés.

Peabody Mills, Newburyport, Mass.; increase of 10 per cent. ordered for May 27.

Tanners in Sheboygan, Wis.; increase amounting to one-half of the reduction made in 1892.

Carrie Furnaces, near Braddock, Penn.; increase of 10 per cent.; 550 employés.

Coatmakers in Baltimore; an increase of from 20 to 30 per cent. granted on May 9; 4,000 workmen.

Iron furnaces at Sharon, Sharpsville, and West Middlesex, Penn.; increase granted on May 9; 1,500 men.

Spang, Chalfant & Co., iron manufacturers, Pittsburg, Penn.; puddling rate increased to $4.

Garment workers in Philadelphia; 58 contractors have increased wages since May 1; 5,000 employés affected.

Phoenix Iron Works, Meadville, Penn.; 10 per cent. on May 6; 125 men.

Nut and Washer Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; 10 per cent.

Moorehead Brothers, iron manufacturers, Pittsburg, Penn.; advance of 40 cents per ton to puddlers.

Sligo Iron Works, Pittsburg, Penn.; advance of 40 cents per ton to puddlers.

Denison & Co., knit goods, Stillwater, N. Y.; increase of 5 per cent.

Ashland Mills, Jewett City, Conn.; increase of 10 per cent. on May 13.

Springvale Cotton Mills, Springvale, Me.; increase of 6¼ per cent., this being half of the reduction made in 1893.

Foundries in Cleveland, Ohio; wages of 500 molders increased by 10 per cent. on May 1.

D. Cummings & Co., shoe manufacturers, South Berwick, Me.; 10 per cent. on May 6.

Thomas Furnace Company, Niles, Ohio; increase of 15 per cent. on May 6, this being a restoration of the old wages.

Iron furnaces in the vicinity of New-Castle, Penn.; "former wages restored" on May 2; "the total reductions had aggregated 30 per cent."; 500 men.

Oliver Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; wages of puddlers advanced to $4 per ton.

Waltham Bleachery, Waltham, Mass.; increase of 10 per cent., being a restoration of the rate paid before the reduction of November, 1893; 200 employés.

Woodstock Woolen Mills, Norristown, Penn.; an increase of 10 per cent. has been refused, and the employés are on strike for 20 per cent.

Norwich Mills Company, woolen goods, Norwich, Conn.; old scale restored last week; 200 employés.

Cleveland Hematite Iron Mine, Michigan; dispatches say that wages were increased by 10 per cent. some weeks ago, and that the miners are on strike for 10 per cent. more.

A large increase of wages in all branches of the oil well industry in Pennsylvania is reported.

At the annual meeting of the Iron Manufacturers' Association of the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys, on May 2, "it was decided," says The Iron Age, "to increase voluntarily the wages of blast furnace laborers to the rates prevailing in 1893. The advance amounts to about 10 per cent. and governs wages for blast furnace labor in the Mahoning Valley, some parts of the Shenango Valley, and at other furnaces throughout Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio." Notice of an advance of from 15 to 20 cents a day was posted at all the furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys on May 3. Several thousand men are affected.

"In the vicinity of Pittsburg alone over 10,000 workmen received an advance in wages during the last week."—Dispatch from Pittsburg, May 12, to New-York Tribune.

We see that at last a few of our Republican contemporaries have been constrained to take notice of this wages movement, although many of them still ignore it in their editorial columns. These latter prefer to stand by the following remark recently published by The New-York Tribune:

"Business has been recovering, Democrats tell us daily, but the working people do not get the old wages. They are learning that the sort of business revival for which Democratic statesmen look means more severe competition with the labor of other lands; that its coming does not restore wages, but only makes it more clearly impossible to restore them."

They should know, however, that The Tribune has now laid aside that doctrine.

THE DELAWARE SENATORSHIP.

The four men who stuck to Addicks in the Delaware Legislature succeeded in leaving the Senatorship in dispute, with a prospect of depriving the State of half its representation in the United States Senate until the vacancy shall be filled by a future election. The contest which the Legislature left behind when it adjourned is due to Delaware's antiquated Constitution, and it is a curious fact that Republicans claim that a Senator was chosen and all Democrats maintain that no Senator was chosen, on the same undisputed state of facts.

Delaware has no Lieutenant Governor, but each branch of the Legislature chooses from its own members a presiding officer, who is called the Speaker. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor, from any of the ordinary causes, the Constitution says that "the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office until a Governor elected by the people shall be duly qualified." The apparent meaning of this is that he shall not vacate his office as Senator or as Speaker of the Senate, and shall not become Governor of the State. As Speaker of the Senate, he shall perform the Executive duties ad interim.

This is a primitive plan, implying that the Governor's duties were light and rather perfunctory, but Delaware's Constitution is a primitive instrument, and when it was framed the Governor's duties could not have been very heavy in that little State. There had been no precedent for thirty years of a vacancy in the office of Governor, and it appears that before that the Acting Governor did not cease to be a Senator, though a Speaker pro tem. was elected to preside in the Senate.

When Gov. Marvil died, a short time ago, Mr. Watson, Speaker of the Senate, took the usual oath as to the faithful performance of the duties of Governor, and vacated the chair of the Senate, but according to the precedents under the Constitution he did not cease to be one of the Senators of Kent County. When there was a prospect of a close vote for United States Senator the other day, he reappeared in his place, took the chair in the joint convention, cast the vote that made a tie, and declared no Senator elected, after which the Legislature adjourned.

There are thirty members of the Delaware Legislature, and all were present in the joint convention on that final day, including the Acting Governor of the State, and Henry A. Dupont received fifteen votes. He was not elected if Acting Governor Watson is still a member of the Legislature, with the right to vote therein. That is the only question to be decided by the United States Senate if Dupont claims the seat. It has power to decide it any way it pleases, but the Constitution of Delaware and the practice under it furnish the only basis of judgment. It is the four obstinate Addicks men who prevented the election beyond dispute of a Republican successor to Higgins. Addicks says no Senator was chosen, and that he regards himself as "the Republican leader of Delaware, supported by a vast majority of the Republican voters of the State."

MADE A MUDDLE OF IT.

A large part of last year was spent in an investigation intended to ascertain what legislation was required to place the Police Department of this city on a proper footing. The matter was made quite plain, and the needed reform was practically the issue on which the election turned. The way was clear for the accomplishment of the thing uppermost in all minds, and the Legislature had nothing to do comparable to it in importance. Moreover, the needed measures were drafted and put at its disposal.

The Legislature is now on the eve of adjournment after a session of four months and a half, and it has made such a muddle of the whole business that the new Police Commissioners are appealing to it not to pass over the Mayor's objection a bill which went through both houses almost without opposition, and to pass one which it has been impotently struggling over for weeks and without which the regeneration of the force cannot be effected.

It is a most extraordinary situation for the majority party in the Legislature to be in. One bill has become a law against the protests of all the reform elements, perpetuating the feature of the existing system from which all the corruption had sprung, aggravating the evil which had resulted in abuse of the appointing power, and doing nothing in the way of improvement except conferring upon the Chief of the force certain powers which the Commissioners could give him at any time. This is what has been done.

The only one of the Lexow bills that aimed at getting out of the police force the members whom the protracted investigation had shown to be unfit to remain in it—the blackmailers and bribetakers and the inefficient persons who had bought their appointments or obtained them by fraud—has stuck in the Senate, and there seems to be little hope of its passage. It is the only meritorious measure devised by the Lexow committee, and save that it puts the power of reorganization in the hands of the regular Commissioners instead of an independent commission, it is practically the same as the reorganization provisions of the Committee of Ten's bill. Being worth something, it apparently cannot pass.

On the other hand, the bill which the Commissioners are protesting against, which the Mayor refused to accept, and which the Legislature is appealed to not to pass again, went through both houses with practically no opposition, and, it was said at the time, with the acquiescence in advance of both the Mayor and Governor. And yet almost its sole effect was to take out of the hands of the commission, just made over on the bipartisan pattern, virtually all power to punish or dismiss members of the force, and consequently all control over its discipline.

The net result of months of investigation, of a municipal canvass wholly devoted to reform, and of an unusually long session of the Legislature, mainly given to this subject, is a hopeless muddle of the entire business. The police system is worse than it was before, the police force is the same, with no prospect of regeneration, and the work of municipal reform is set back and a new lot of difficulties put in its way.

LORDS IN THE COMMONS.

A curious effect of the steady democratization of English politics is found in the announcement that the new Earl of Selborne proposes to raise the question whether he may not continue to sit in the House of Commons, of which he is now a member under the courtesy-title of Viscount Wolmer. The late Earl was much better known as Sir Roundell Palmer than by his title. All his distinctions, including his earldom, came from his service at the bar and in the House of Commons, and all his political distinction from the latter service. His son and successor seems to be a man of ambition and public spirit, desirous of a political career for himself, considering that for such a career the House of Commons offers more opportunity than the House of Lords.

It seems that the question whether a Peer may sit in the House of Commons has never been judicially decided, mainly for the reason probably that Peers have heretofore preferred their own house. After the abolition of the House of Lords under the Commonwealth, indeed, some of its members sought and obtained seats in the lower house, and Clarendon speaks of them with great contempt and disgust as traitors to their order on that account. But times have changed in two centuries and a half, and now nobody is astonished that an ambitious politician should prefer the House of Commons. It is, we think, clear that Lord Rosebery's peerage has been and is a source of political weakness. He is a good speaker, and he owes his Premiership in part to that fact; but he is forbidden to take part in the debates of the only body where good speaking has any direct influence upon affairs. His reputation even as a public speaker has been made "out of doors," and not in the house of which he is a hereditary member. Lord Selborne's desire to remain where he can be of some consequence is by no means irrational. The decision which he has invited will be looked for with interest, although it seems a conclusive reply to a man who petitions to be allowed to retain a seat in the House of Commons that he is no longer a Commoner.

JAPAN IS BUYING SHIPS.

Once a month the publishers of the "Record of American and Foreign Shipping" issue to their subscribers a list of new vessels launched and old ones that have changed owners during the preceding thirty days. A most striking feature of these lists, for some time past, has been the frequency with which occurs the announcement of sales of big steamers, English and other, to Japanese trading companies.

In April, for instance, a Tokio firm, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, bought the Denbighshire, of 1,663 tons, changing its name to Fukuoka Maru, and the Altonower, of 1,611 tons, which becomes the Heijo Maru. The Lennox, 1,327 tons, has been bought by an Osaka firm and is now the Kawamura Maru, and the Metapedia, 1,454 tons, will also hail, hereafter, from Osaka as the Nara Maru. These steamers were all owned in England. Their combined tonnage is 6,055.

The records for previous months tell the same story of constant accretions to Japan's merchant fleet. Nothing could show more plainly the energy and intelligence with which the Japanese are making use of their new civilization, or prove more conclusively that they intend to become a great commercial nation. One of the companies just mentioned, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, already has more than a score of steamers and does not only a big coasting trade between the northern and southern ports of Japan, but has made its flag familiar in all the Orient from Siberia around to India. It has many rivals and will soon have more. Japan's commerce is going to be carried in Japanese ships, manned by Japanese sailors commanded by Japanese officers. They are buying ships now; soon they will be building them.

The prospect is not a pleasing one for the owners of English "tramps," many of whom already find it difficult to get charters and whose vessels, in numbers lamentably large, are idly rusting wherever wharfage dues are light. It is not her victory over China that should make the world talk about Japan. Her really great achievements have been of an altogether different kind, and it is as a manufacturer and a trader, not as a soldier, that the man of the Island Kingdom will make his strength and enterprise felt in the West.

Dr. John Hall advises people to buy books first and clothes afterward. It is painful to assume an attitude of opposition to the clergy on any point whatever, but in this instance there is no way of avoiding it. In this climate, and under the existing police regulations, a combination of pneumonia and imprisonment would be the inevitable portion of anybody who followed the doctor's advice.

Severest condemnation should be the portion of those volunteer firemen down on Long Island who are trying to explain the slowness with which they have been getting to fires of late by some nominally humorous, but really vicious, remarks about certain newly married members of their company, and about certain other members who contemplate entrance into that holy state. This is only another phase of that irrepressible conflict which has always raged between bachelors and benedicts. Jamaica is not the only place where newly-assumed duties make necessary the curtailment of ancient liberties, and elsewhere than there has ridicule been heaped on young men because they preferred domestic peace to the wild excitements of a hose house or the mad joy of dragging a fire engine through deep mud to a blazing barn six miles back in the country. Sneer as they may about "weakness," and deride as they may "the period known as the honeymoon"—that "known as" is atrocious—these volunteer firemen will find that the community's better part is firmly banded together in defense of home and reform. The young husbands of Jamaica are all right, and neither rude jeers nor sly insinuations should deter others who meditate marriage from yielding themselves to the sweet influences of this vernal season.

A neat pamphlet just issued from the Government Printing Office at Washington makes the startling assertion that "oysters will not freeze as readily as clams." No attempt is made to explain why the one sort of bivalves display a greater obstinacy in this matter than the other, nor is any intimation given as to what the Government proposes to do about it.

About the queerest of all recorded grievances is one which the workingmen of Glasgow are discussing just now, and upon which the English papers are commenting with cynical appreciation. Glasgow owns and operates its own tramway lines, it being the policy of that city neither to sell nor give away public franchises. Tickets at reduced prices are sold for cars running at certain hours when working people are going to and from their places of employment. Recently the purchasers of these tickets were surprised to find, printed on the back of each, a Scripture text. Nobody objected to this until the discovery was made that no such inscriptions had been placed on the higher-priced bits of pasteboard used by people to whom the saving of a few pennies a week is not a matter of importance. Immediately there was a vigorous outcry. The distinction was invidious and the implication offensive. The hosts of labor went angrily to the city fathers for an explanation. They were told that "a certain pious gentleman" had bought the right to spread the truth in this peculiar way, and that he, not the corporation, was responsible for the selection of only one class of the public on which to try the scheme. In short, the texts were advertisements; they appeared only where payment for them had been made, and the city would be only too glad to sell the backs of all its tickets in the same way. To prevent any further misunderstanding, the usual "—Advt." is now placed at the end of each text. This produces a sentence that reads most queerly, sometimes, but that is a phase of the case nobody has yet thought it worth while to take up.

UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB CONCERT

Success Scored at the Madison Square Garden Last Night.

The annual concert of the New-York University Glee Club was given last evening in the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden. It was a success musically and in point of attendance. The director was Frank J. Smith.

The musicians were:

First Tenors—W. Bradley, George E. Devoll, John Graham, Jr., George L. Moore; Second Tenors—A. Bierwith, B. G. Phillips, A. J. Selz, and O. S. Wightman; First Bassos—F. T. Clayton, N. C. Devoll, R. A. Este, W. P. Hadwen, and A. H. Howland; Second Bassos—Miles R. Bracewell, J. A. Funk, J. G. Lydecker, A. L. Parsons, and D. D. Tompkins; Banjos—C. W. Bogert and W. H. Bogert; Mandolins—W. M. Campbell, W. J. Greasen, H. N. Pfeiffer, and J. H. Pritchard; Xylophone—Fletcher D. Hallock; Violin—J. A. Funk; Guitars—N. A. Campbell and Walter Boehm.

Among the most pleasing numbers were "From a By-Gone Day," by the Glee Club; a banjo duet entitled "Jolly Darkies," by C. W. Bogert and W. H. Bogert, and "Danse Ecossaise," by the Mandolin Club.

The patronesses were Mrs. W. L. Andrews, Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach, Mrs. Hermann Bosch, Mrs. H. W. Bookstaver, Mrs. Frederick Baker, Mrs. Charles S. Benedict, Miss Emily O. Butler, Mrs. Amanda Bussing, Mrs. Benjamin H. Bayliss, Mrs. John Campbell, Mrs. Henry Draper, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. Hanson C. Gibson, Mrs. T. C. Greacen, Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Jacob Halstead, Dr. Lucy Hall-Brown, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, Mrs. John B. Ireland, Mrs. John H. Inman, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. Francis Lawton, Mrs. S. P. Lees, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mrs. H. M. Maoe Cracken, Mrs. Angus McKenzie, Mrs. John P. Munn, Mrs. Malcolm McKenzie, Mrs. G. William Munro, Mrs. J. R. Mason, Mrs. J. K. Myers, Mrs. William S. Opdyke, Mrs. Israel C. Pierson, Mrs. A. D. Prince, Mrs. C. I. Pardee, Mrs. W. M. Polk, Mrs. Isaac F. Russell, Mrs. John Reid, Mrs. W. L. Strong, Mrs. F. Leroy Satterlee, Mrs. J. J. Stevenson, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. James Stokes, Mrs. Gustav Schwab, Mrs. Emmuel Southwick, Mrs. James Talcott, Mrs. Stanford White, and Mrs. J. V. S. Woolley.

STATE MILITIA DRILL FOR PRIZES

Fine Parade at Memphis Witnessed by Many People.

MEMPHIS, May 13.—The inter-State drill and encampment, which nominally began last Saturday, was really not entered upon in earnest until to-day, when all the troops gave a parade through the main streets of the city, and the competitive drills were begun.

The parade in the morning was over a mile long, and was led by Major Gen. R. B. Snowden and Col. Kellogg, the latter of the regular army. Besides the militia companies, the pageant included two companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry of the United States Army, and the band of the Third United States Cavalry, from Jefferson Barracks, and the Iowa State Band. The military procession was watched by the largest throng of people ever gathered in Memphis. It is estimated that there were 100,000 people along eight blocks.

In the afternoon the first drills in competition for prizes were executed. The Neely Zouaves of this city were the first to appear upon the ground, and, under command of Capt. Deffry, delighted the 4,000 spectators with their evolutions. The Morton Cadets of Washington, D. C., drilled in Class C. Their work was pronounced by army officers to be excellent. The last drill of the day

WHY JAPAN HAS YIELDED

Official Reason of Submission to Russia and Her Allies.

NOW SPAIN OBJECTS FOR FORMOSA

China Expects to Procure Indemnity Funds Easily from Paris—Changes in Corea Not to be Made at Once.

LONDON, May 13.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says that an imperial decree has been issued, setting forth that the envoys of Japan and China have completed the task intrusted to them of negotiating a treaty of peace between the two countries.

The decree, after stating the conditions of peace agreed upon, says that Russia, Germany, and France, advised Japan that the permanent retention by her of the Liao-Tung Peninsula would not conduce to lasting peace in the Orient, and urged the retrocession of that territory to China. The decree then continues:

"We have always been anxious to establish and maintain peace. Our object in the recent war was to found an enduring peace. We believe that Russia, France, and Germany are imbued with the same feeling. Therefore we will not insist upon the retension of the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

"We do not desire to raise fresh trouble, increasing the calamities of our people, or to obstruct the expansion of our country by deterring a restoration of the blessings of peace. China has shown regret for her breach of friendship, thus justifying before the world Japan's action.

"Japan will comply with the desires of Russia, France, and Germany. The manner in which the Liao-Tung Peninsula will be restored to China will be arranged by China and Japan.

"Now that the treaty of peace has been duly ratified and the ratifications exchanged, our former friendship with China is restored, and the ties attaching us to neutral countries are made closer. Let our officials and people keep this steadily in view."

The dispatch adds that Admiral Ito has been appointed Chief of the Navy Department in place of Admiral Viscount Kabayama Sukenori, who has been selected to go to Formosa to formally annex the island, of which he will be the Viceroy.

Admiral Kabayama will be accompanied to Formosa by Mizuno Jun, Chief Secretary of the lower house of the Japanese Diet, who has been appointed head of the civil administration of Formosa.

A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says it is understood that Spain has sent a note to Russia, France, and Germany, contending that, as the Japanese did not hold Formosa when the treaty of peace was signed, their right to occupy the island in face of the opposition of its inhabitants is disputable, and is a suitable pretext for further intervention.

The Graphic will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Yokohama, stating that the text of the peace treaty, as recently ratified, was promulgated to-day, together with a supplementary convention dealing with the temporary occupation by the Japanese of Wei-Hai-Wei.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.—The Chinese Legation here learned that a convention between China and Japan, fixing the extra indemnity to be paid by the former as compensation for the retrocession of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, and also fixing the terms for the evacuation of Chinese territory by the Japanese, will shortly be signed.

TOKIO, May 13.—It is said here that China hopes easily to procure in France funds to enable her to promptly pay the indemnity to Japan.

COLOGNE, May 13.—The Gazette's correspondent in St. Petersburg learns that the Russian Government is resolved not to permit Japan to make any essential changes in Corea until the former administration in that country is restored to its ante-bellum basis.

NEW PEERS AND COMMONERS.

Lord Selborne Takes a Seat in the House Despite His Legacy.

LONDON, May 13.—Messrs. William W. P. Wolmer, George Nathaniel Curzon, and William St. John Brodrick, respectively, Members of Parliament for West Edingburgh, Southwest Lancanshire, and Surrey, and eldest sons of the Earl of Selborne, Lord Scarsdale, and Viscount Middleton, are carrying out their intention to test the question whether heirs to peerages sitting as members of the House of Commons are entitled to remain in that body after they become peers.

To-day Mr. Wolmer, formerly a courtesy Lord, with the title of Viscount, who has just succeeded to the peerage in consequence of the death of his father, the Earl of Selborne, appeared in his accustomed place in the House of Commons, ignoring the fact that he had inherited a seat in the upper house.

Mr. Labouchère rose and asked the Speaker whether a peer had any right to a place within the bar of the House of Commons.

Speaker Gully asked Viscount Wolmer (otherwise Lord Selborne) whether he had applied for a summons to the House of Lords.

Viscount Wolmer replied that he had not made such an application, and furthermore that he did not intend to do so until the House of Commons decided that he was no longer a member of that body.

The Speaker ruled that the question had already been decided by the House, and called upon Lord Selborne to withdraw behind the bar, which he did.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that, in view of the arising of an event so unusually and constitutionally important, the House ought to take the matter under advisement and establish a course to be pursued in regard to such cases.

A person becoming a peer, he said, must necessarily become a Lord in Parliament. It would be impossible for him to deprive himself of a seat in the House of Lords, He thought, however, that it would be proper to refer the question to a committee, such as was appointed to deal with the Coleridge case.

Mr. Balfour agreed with Sir William, but Mr. Chamberlain differed with him, saying that his sympathies were wholly with Viscount Wolmer. After further discussion, the matter was put over until to-morrow.

AUSTRIAN COUNTESS ARRESTED.

Charges Against a Woman Who, It Is Said, Lived Once in New-York.

VIENNA, May 13.—Countess Marie of Leiningen-Westerburg has been arrested here upon charges of having obtained large sums of money by fraudulent practices and also with having acted as an intermediary in leading a young English girl astray. The girl has been taken in charge by the British Ambassador, who will return her to England.

It is said that the Countess, whose maiden name was Fischel, is a native of New-York.

Detective Sergeant Heidelberger said at Police Headquarters last evening:

"I believe that the Countess Marie was the former consort of Frederick Fischel, a bookkeeper for a clothing firm of West Third Street. In 1882 he embezzled $90,000 from them and fled to Canada. I brought him back a prisoner to this city, and he passed six years in Ludlow Street Jail."

ENGLISH MAIL TRANSMISSION.

Alternating of Slow and Fast Steamers Not to be Permitted.

LONDON, May 13.—The Right Hon. Arnold Morley, Postmaster General, said in the House of Commons, in response to an inquiry, that he hoped to effect an arrangement by which the concurrent arrival in New-York of Saturday and Wednesday mails from London should not recur.

He added that he had been advised that the mail contractors would not hereafter allow slow and fast steamers to alternate in their sailing days.

They had promised to curtail the service of the slow boats. Mr. Morley further said that new engines had been placed in the White Star steamer Germanic, and she would be considerably faster than hitherto.

SPAIN'S GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED

Tampa's Report of an Insurgent Victory Ridiculed in Washington.

MADRID, May 13.—The municipal elections, which took place throughout Spain yesterday, resulted generally in the choice of the Government candidates by increased majorities.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—No advices of any character have reached this city regarding the alleged recent victory of the insurgents in Cuba over the Spanish forces under the command of Gen. Salcedo, as reported in a Tampa, Fla., special.

The report is discredited in official circles, as it is not regared as possible that so important a conflict between the insurgents and the royalist forces could have occurred without full details being at once telegraphed.

The story is believed to be the work of Cuban sympathizers in this country simply to secure further financial aid. It is pointed out that the insurgents are divided into so many commands, no one of which exceeds 200 men all told, that it would be impossible to concentrate them in a united force sufficient to overcome any considerable number of Spanish troops.

The Diario de la Marina says that the saying that "Money, money, money," are the three indispensable elements of war, has been changed by the Cuban agitators for their use into Hamlet's "Words, words, words."

SUSPECTED REBEL SCHOONER.

The A. Welskittel Evaded the Mohawk and Was Known Elsewhere.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—The forty-ton schooner, A. Welskittel, reported in to-day's dispatches as hastily leaving Nassau, N. P., when the warship Mohawk, watching for Cuban filibusters, was found in port, sailed from this port April 17.

The vessel was recently purchased by Alexander Stewart of New-York, and it was stated that she sailed from here for Pensacola, Fla., to load fish and lumber for a West India port. But there was a great deal of mystery about the piratical-looking little craft while she was in Baltimore harbor.

The Captain had many visitors, with whom he held secret conferences, and it was strongly suspected at the time that the vessel was going out with a filibustering party to Cuba.

That somewhere down the bay or on the coast she would take on board arms and ammunition for the insurgents was believed by many. Several Cubans known to be mixed up in the revolutionary movement disappeared from the city at the time the Welskittel sailed.

BANANA CARGOES ARE REDUCED

Norwegian Captain's View of the Insurrection in the Interior.

BOSTON, May 13.—The Norwegian steamer Vale, Capt. Mens Dosen, from Cuba, reports that the insurgents are making things lively there. The Vale came from a small port named Sama.

"Of late," the Captain says, "we have only been able to get about one-half our regular cargoes. For instance, this trip I brought only 9,000 bunches of bananas. Our regular cargo is 15,000 bunches. The trouble is that the plantations cannot transport their bananas. Those that do come are carried principally by soldiers, or by men who are under their protection. All the rest of the citizens are off with the insurgents in the mountains.

"There is very little we hear at the coast of what is going on in the interior. What news we get is sifted through the Government officials. The customs officers every day or two would give us an account of a brush up the mountains a few miles away, but somehow it was always the insurgents that were killed. They never admit that the insurgents have any strength."

SUAREZ VALDES VICTORIOUS.

Insurgents at San Lorenzo Moscones and at Cabaran Dispersed.

[From the Staff Correspondent of The United Press.]

HAVANA, May 13.—Gen. Suarez Valdes, commanding the Government troops in the north coast provinces, reports from Helguin that his forces have had an engagement with the insurgents at San Lorenzo Moscones and also at Cabaran, in both of which fights the rebels were dispersed.

The Government lost one officer killed. The rebel loss is unknown.

J. FRANK CLARK.

CUBAN INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

Chief Pablo Among the Killed in the Losses of Two Bands.

MADRID, May 13.—An official dispatch from Cuba states that Major Cardines has defeated a rebel band near Baracoa, inflicting heavy loss upon them.

The force commanded by Col. Sandeval has defeated the rebels, near Palma Soriano.

Among the killed was Chief Pablo, the leader of the band.

Martinez Campos at Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, May 13.—Captain General Martinez Campos, who left Santiago de Cuba Saturday night, his destination then being unknown, arrived at Cienfugos, 325 miles west of Santiago, at noon to-day.

BARON BANFFY IS ATTACKED.

A Deputy Defends Agliardi and Asks a Troubling Question.

BUDA-PESTH, May 13.—In the lower house of the Hungarian Diet to-day Herr Ugren made a violent attack upon Premier Banffy, who, he said, had made an unjust, unwarranted, and cowardly attack upon Mgr. Agliardi, the Papal Nuncio to Austria, while at the same time he allowed himself to be insulted by Count Kalnoky, the Imperial Premier.

Herr Ugren concluded his speech by demanding that Banffy should say whether or not he had resigned his office. Baron Banffy made no reply to the attack, which provoked a great uproar in the Chamber.

KEROSENE UNION IN RUSSIA.

A Contract with the Americans Will Not Be Officially Confirmed.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.—The Bourse Gazette says that the Baku kerosene manufacturers have formed a union, the agreement to remain in effect for four years. It is optional with any member to propose a modification of the agreement upon the expiration of two years.

The Grashdanin, referring to the report that a contract has been entered into between the American petroleum ring and the Russian kerosene union remarks that a private arrangement is quite possible, but that it will not receive official confirmation.

STEAMSHIP MARITANA SUNK.

The Esmeralda Saves Eight of the Crew, but Eleven Are Missing.

BREST, May 13.—The steamship Esmeralda came into collision ten miles from Armen Lighthouse, at 2 o'clock this morning, with the steamer Maritana, last reported as having arrived at Huelva, April 27, for Barcelona.

The Maritana, which was laden with iron ore, sank immediately. The Esmeralda saved eight of the Maritana's crew, including the Captain, and brought them here, but eleven are missing, and, presumably, are drowned. The Esmeralda reached here this afternoon, leaking badly.

SWEDEN'S MOOD IS PEACEFUL.

Instead of War with Norway, Act of Union to be Revised.

STOCKHOLM, May 13.—Both houses of Parliament voted almost unanimously today to grant the Government means wherewith to cover the deficit in the foreign budget. In consequence of Norway's refusal to contribute to this fund, the question of war between Sweden and Norway is being earnestly discussed.

The consensus of public opinion, however, is decidedly adverse to such a step, and the Chambers also condemn it. It has been decided to request the Cabinet to make haste to revise the act of union, and thus put an end to the present grave and complicated situation.

REICHSTAG AGAINST MINISTRY.

Tobacco Tax Bill Has the Fate of the Anti-Revolution Measure.

BERLIN, May 13.—The Tobacco Tax bill was taken up by the Reichstag to-day on the question of its second reading, and was rejected by an enormous majority.

The time occupied in consideration of the bill from its beginning to the final vote was an hour and a half.

Count Posadowsky and Herr von Kardoff urged the passage of the bill, and the Centrist leaders, the Socialists, and the Freisinnige, in brief speeches, opposed it. When the bill was defeated the Reichstag adjourned.

GERMAN MINISTRY IS SECURE.

A Journal That Does Harm to Those Whom It Tries to Serve.

BERLIN, May 13.—All reports of a Ministerial crisis or of the resignation of Herr von Koeller, Minister of the Interior, compulsory or otherwise, are declared to be untrue.

The Cologne Gazette is making a vicious atack upon Herr von Koeller, but it is stated that Chancellor von Hohenlohe does not approve the paper's course. It is the general opinion that the Gazette is doing the Chancellor the same doubtful service that it rendered to Gen. Caprivi last October.

LONDON, May 13.—The Standard has a dispatch from Berlin, which it will publish to-morrow, stating, in reference to the reports of a Ministerial crisis, that, despite the semi-official denials, it is believed that the situation will not be cleared until Emperor William returns from his shooting trip to Silesia, whither he went on Monday.

In some quarters it is believed that the crisis will not be removed until it is known whether Dr. von Boetticher, Secretary of the Imperial Home Office, resigns, after the fêtes attendant upon the opening of the North Sea Canal, as it is supposed he will do.

LABOUCHERE IS CHALLENGED.

O'Donovan Rossa Would Fight Him Anywhere with Any Weapon.

LONDON, May 13.—O'Donovan Rossa delivered a speech to-night at Bermondsey, in the course of which he read the letter purporting to have been written to him by Mr. Labouchere, the Radical leader, which was the cause of Rossa's attempted harangue in the House of Commons Wednesday last, when he was ejected from the strangers' gallery.

After reading the letter, Rossa declared that Mr. Labouchere was a liar and a scoundrel. If Mr. Labouchere wanted satisfaction for these words, Rossa added, he would fight him with any weapons, whenever and wherever Mr. Labouchere chose.

Belgium Decorates an American.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Dorsey Mohun, United States Commercial Agent at Boma, Congo Free State, resigned that position to-day in order to accept a decoration from the Belgian Government in recognition of his services in suppressing the slave trade in the Congo country. The Boma agency will cease to exist June 30 by enactment of Congress.

Ravages of the Cholera at Mecca.

LONDON, May 13.—The Standard will publish to-morrow a despatch from Vienna stating that advices received there show that the cholera outbreak at Mecca is becoming worse. On an average twenty-five deaths from the disease occur daily.

A French Steamship Ashore.

LONDON, May 13.—A steamship flying the French flag went ashore this afternoon at Pendeen, near Land's End.

Revolutionist Returns to Haiti.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 13.—Gen. Canal, the Haitian revolutionist, will leave here for Haiti to-morrow.

NURSES EXHIBIT THEIR SKILL

Interesting Exercises at the Presbyterian Hospital.

The class of 1895 of the Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses gave an exhibition of the results of their training yesterday afternoon in the operating theatre of the hospital.

The exhibition was given before the Board of Managers of the hospital, and a number of invited guests, and every seat of the theatre was filled.

The markings of the entire fifteen nurses who composed the class showed only a small variation between the highest and the lowest. The six nurses selected to display their skill were Miss Araminta Whiteley Beatty, Miss Alice May Perrigo, Miss Amalie Jean Inglis Young, Miss Henrietta Van Cleft, Mrs. Josephine Wheeler Hildrup, and Miss Grace Rogers Tinker, who stood highest. The other members of the class are Miss Almina Veeder, Miss Emma Anna Kuroski, Miss Sara Fedella Pearsall, Miss Anna Grote, Miss Harriet Francis McArthur, Miss Helen Garthwaite Pierson, Miss Rena Adella Case, Miss Alexandrina Simpson, and Miss Edith Hosford Stone.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson acted as master of ceremonies and explained to the visitors the various parts of the exhibition. The exhibition included all sorts of details of the nurse's work in the hospital ward or sick room.

The managers who were present were George E. Dodge, Henry S. Wilson, William Moir, Francis B. Griffin, Robert Schell, Frederick Sturges, Randolph W. Townsend, Samuel Inslee, and the Rev. James D. Steele, Ph. D. There were also a number of women present as invited guests.

The graduation exercises will be held at the hospital at 8 o'clock this evening. They will be followed by a reception from 9 to 11 o'clock.

BROOKLYN MEN ILL IN THE STREET

Dr. J. G. Wilbur and William Newbold Taken to New-York Hospitals.

Dr. Joshua G. Wilbur of 544 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, became ill yesterday afternoon, in front of 15 Cortlandt Street.

An ambulance was summoned and he was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he was said to be suffering from cerebral hemorrhage.

Dr. Wilbur is physician for the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Massachusetts, and is about seventy years old. He has been in poor health for some time.

William Newbold, sixty years old, who lives in Sackett Street, Brooklyn, was taken sick about the same time as Dr. Wilbur, opposite 350 Broadway. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from epilepsy.

Searing Identification Lines.

From The Chicago Journal.

The criminal who will hold his thumb on a red-hot iron for the tenth of a second can lose his identity by the Gelton system in less time than Chief Badenoch can say Jack Robinson.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 13.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Gibson	1.02	1.02¼
Argentum	.94	.97
Portland	.69	.69
Anaconda	.37	.36
Isabella	.18	.18
Union	.13¾	.13½

New Trains to Baltimore and Washington by the Royal Blue Line.

An additional train has been added to the Royal Blue Line service to Baltimore and Washington, leaving station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, 8:00 A. M., arriving Baltimore 12:45 P. M., Washington 1:40 P. M. Other trains leave New-York at 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:20, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 Mdt. Sundays, 10:00, 1:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.—Adv.

LATE SPRING THEATRICALS

Sadie Martinot Returns to Town as a Star Actress.

MR. MANSFIELD'S PROGRAMME

A New War Play By William Gillette Produced in Philadelphia—Dixey in a Coquelin Role.

Sadie Martinot, who had not been seen here since she made believe to journey all along the Mediterranean coast in "The Voyage of Suzette" at the American Theatre, appeared as a star actress at the Bijou last evening in a three-act farce by B. C. Stephenson and William Yardley, called "The Passport." The situation in the first act of this English piece was probably suggested by Mr. Gunter's "My Official Wife," and, indeed, the farcical contrivances of the succeeding acts may have been inspired by a reading of that romance. The mood of the authors of "The Passport" is ever mirthful, but their jocularity never leads them into wilder situations than those which Mr. Gunter evolved with portentous gravity.

A frivolous and forgetful widow, traveling in Russia, mislays her passport. An accommodating young gentleman permits her to travel with him for a short distance as his wife. Eighteen months later the accommodating young gentleman, having come into a title through the death of a relative, is married in London to the daughter of an elderly merchant who met him in Russia when he was traveling with his supposititious wife. Meanwhile the forgetful widow has married the elderly merchant's partner in trade. They all meet at the wedding reception.

Miss Martinot has a rôle somewhat like the heroine of "Featherbrain" and somewhat like the designing lady of "Dr. Bill." She plays it with agreeable vivacity and an occasional touch of real humor, but clings too much to the high falsetto in speech. She is as comely as ever. Mr. Figman, as her unfortunate partner in falsehood, is scarcely as happy as when he has a more eccentric rôle. But the whole performance, though it lacks refinement and finish, can only to be secured by long and arduous rehearsal under the eye of a competent and ingenious stage manager, is spirited enough to be fairly amusing. The worst thing that can be said of a performance of farce is that it is dull, and that cannot be said of the present performance at the Bijou.

Miss Georgie Welles, who was seen in "The Two Colonels," has a trifling rôle in which her natural prettiness and vivacious manner are acceptable. She seems to be a sort of lesser Kitty Cheatham. She has not acquired much art as yet, but there ought to be a future for her.

Ferdinand Sinclair	Max Figman
Christopher Coleman	Sam Edwards
George Greenwood	Joseph F. Brien
Algy Grey	Harold Hartsell
Henry Harris	Oscar L. Figman
Bob Coleman	Charles Thropp
Pattison	Erskin Lewis
Mrs. Coleman	Mrs. Sol Smith
Mildred Coleman	Goldie Edwards
Violet Tracy	Georgie Welles
Markham	Cushman Tuttle
Mrs. Darcy	Sadie Martinot

THE GARRICK THEATRE.

Mr. Mansfield's Plans for This Summer and Next Autumn.

Mr. Mansfield has wisely withdrawn "The King of Peru" from his stage. The last performance of Louis N. Parker's well-conceived but imperfectly executed comedy was given last night. Its failure to draw reflects no discredit upon Mr. Mansfield's sagacity, for it is a remarkably well-written work, and in the acting just fell short of success.

For the next two weeks Mr. Mansfield will rely upon those plays of his large repertory which never fail to draw appreciative audiences. To-night he will act Captain Bluntschli, to-morrow night Prince Karl. Baron Chevrial, Beau Brummell, Arthur Dimmesdale, and the dual man, Jekyll and Hyde, still exert a potent influence. Each will have his turn until the next new piece is ready for production at the Garrick.

That will be a "Summer attraction," suited to hot weather, and to compete with operetta and roof garden performances. It will be a burlesque or travesty of "Trilby," called "Thrilby," and will be performed by an excellent company, specially engaged. The Garrick Theatre will be kept open all Summer, and other light and amusing pieces will be held in readiness to be produced under Mr. Mansfield's personal supervision, when "Thrillby" has run its course.

The Autumn season will begin as early as Sept. 16, with a brief revival of T. W. Robertson's most famous comedy called "Caste," in which Mr. Mansfield will reappear as Captain Hawtree, and all the other rôles will be distributed to the best possible advantage. For his first Shakespearean production at the Garrick Mr. Mansfield has decided upon "Timon of Athens." The character of the Greek misanthrope has been in his mind for many years.

He also has, finished and ready to put in rehearsal, a skillful dramatization of Stanley J. Weyman's romance called "The House of the Wolf," which contains a powerful and picturesque rôle for Mr. Mansfield. Among the actors likely to be associated with him in these plays are Carrie Turner, Minnie Seligman Cutting, Henry Jewett, D. H. Harkins, A. G. Andrews, Harry Davenport, E. D. Lyons, and Mrs. Mansfield, (Beatrice Cameron.) Special engagements will be made of suitable actors for important rôles in each play, after the London plan.

Christmas Eve Mr. Mansfield will put forward an old-fashioned Christmas pantomime, a fairy story told in rhymed dialogue, with songs, terminating with a harlequinade and transformation scene. While the pantomime holds his stage he will make his annual tour of the principal cities, accompanied by the actors associated with him at the Garrick. Mr. Mansfield has a plan for the sale of a certain number of seats for "first nights" and other performances by subscription, which will doubtless prove feasible, and be profitable alike to the house and to a large portion of the playgoing public.

WILLIAM GILLETTE'S NEW PLAY

"The Secret Service" Produced in Philadelphia Last Night.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—While William Gillette was playing the icy Johnson in New-York to-night, his new play, "The Secret Service," was produced for the first time at the Broad Street Theatre, in this city. A large audience assembled to witness the piece, and showed great appreciation of both play and actors. At the close of the third act there were three curtain calls. Maurice Barrymore and Mary Hampton made popular hits in the leading rôles, as did Odette Tyler and Edwin Arden in the principal comedy parts.

"The story of "The Secret Service," which is in four acts, is founded on the siege of Richmond by the Union forces during the civil war. The scene is Richmond, and the action takes place in one evening, and in about the same time required for the stage representations, or a little less than three hours. Richmond is surrounded by the Northern forces, and every effort is being made to break the Confederate lines and capture the city. Two brothers named Dumont have been detailed from the Secret Service to secure control of the telegraph office in Richmond, and send a false dispatch to the General in command of the Confederates, ordering him to withdraw his forces from a certain point, thus giving the Union soldiers a chance to carry the defenses by a sharp attack.

To gain the required information to enable the execution of this plot, one of the brothers, who is in Richmond in the disguise of a wounded cavalry officer, frequents the house of a Confederate General and pretends to make love to his daughter, hoping to secure an appointment in the telegraph office through the influence of her father. He falls in love with her in earnest, however, and refuses to allow her to aid him in getting the position. The girl, however, knowing that he had craved the appointment, secures it, unknown to him, from the Confederate President.

In the meantime the suspicions of the Confederates have been aroused, and Dumont is being closely watched. When Lillian is told of the suspicions, she rejects them scornfully, and dares the officers to produce proofs. The other Dumont has been captured as had been arranged between the brothers, and she dares them to bring the two men face to face and prove them to be brothers. The great scene of the play is that between the two brothers when thus confronted with each other.

Captain Ralph Challoner	Maurice Barrymore
Mr. Benton Arrelsford	William Harcourt
Major General Randolph	H. B. Bradly
Wilfred Varney	Edwin Arden
Dr. Horace Garnet	R. F. McClannin
Henry Dumont	M. L. Alsop
Jonas	T. E. Jackson
Lillian Varney	Mary Hampton
Caroline Mitford	Odette Tyler
Mrs. General Varney	Ida Vernon
Martha	Alice Leigh
Eleanor Fairfax	Elaine Ellson

Harlem Opera House.

Mr. Daly's comedians—that portion of his enormous stock company which includes those actors not specially detailed to the support of Miss Rehan in her starring tours—appeared at the Harlem Opera House last evening in "The Lottery of Love" and "A Wet Blanket." In the first-named play, a three-act farcical comedy, adapted from "Les Surprises du Divorce," by MM. Bisson and Mars, Mr. Henry Dixey appeared, for the first time, in the rôle of the perplexed and too-much married hero, formerly acted here by Mr. John Drew, and in the original French play by M. Coquelin.

The dexterity, vivacity, and rich humor of Mr. Dixey's acting gave new life to the piece. He was ably assisted by Mr. James Lewis, whose impersonation of the knowing old father-in-law could not be surpassed on the contemporary stage; by Mrs. Gilbert, as the inventor of the bloomer costume; by Miss Maxine Elliott, and others. The engagement is for one week, and the bill will be frequently changed.

"Oliver Twist" at the Star Theatre.

Not so many years ago "Oliver Twist" was regarded as a play worth the attention of actors of ability, and it is easy to remember the "great casts" whose performances of it were considered highly thrilling by this and other publics. That day has most decidedly passed, at least for Broadway audiences. This was evidenced last night at the Star Theatre, where, with Miss Elita Proctor Otis as Nancy, Mr. Charles Barron as Bill Sykes, and Mr. H. G. Carleton to portray the awful Jew, the old piece seemed to be but little better than the cheapest of Bowery melodrama. Of all the thrills but one is left—it came when the savage burglar threw the white cloth over his victim's ghastly face—while the school for pickpockets, the scenes in the workhouse, and the Dodger's trial, have changed from humor to tiresome absurdity.

Bad as the play is, however, the audience rewarded Miss Otis with much applause and many recalls. Not a little of this approval was deserved. The part of Nancy Sikes is one of many opportunities for the display of appealing and intelligible emotions. Miss Otis's conception of the character is simple, she expresses it with vigorous directness, and the story has enough of pathos to win sympathy as well as attention. Some of this sympathy Miss Otis repells, unfortunately, by making her Nancy unnecessarily vulgar, too nearly a mere slatternly woman of the slums, but her mistakes of taste are not many or serious. Her dialect is not that which Dickens used, and not a few of her devices of manner and action seem to be unsuccessful efforts after a realism of no possible value.

Mr. Barron gave something of real savageness to the rôle of the burglar. His slow speech and grimly quiet motions fitted the character admirably. The audience refused to take Fagin seriously, though it was hard to see just why, for Mr. Carleton dressed and acted the part with minute care and more than a little skill. As for the other participants in the play, they imitated the scenery and were moved with difficulty.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Koster & Bial's.—Harriett Vernon, the burlesque actress who made herself very popular during a former visit, was heartily welcomed on her return to Koster & Bial's last night. She brings with her some very attractive costumes and a number of new songs. The Craggs introduced some new acrobatic feats, and Marion, Hayes, and Marion appeared in a new musical sketch. The "Faust" living pictures have proved the most attractive of all the series which have been presented at this house.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Raymon Moore, the ballard author and singer, appeared for the first time at Proctor's yesterday, and, in addition to several of his own songs, sang "Ben Bolt," to the vigorous applause of the "Trilbyites" in the audience. Manager Proctor is presenting an unusually strong vaudeville bill this week, among the leading members of his company being Mlle. Fougère, Frank M. Willis and Mlle. Siegel, Eugénie Petrescu, and Gilbert Sarony as the "Giddy Old Maid."

—Eden Musée.—There was an entire change of programme in the concert hall at the Eden Musée last night. Kamochi, the woman magician, skillfully presented a number of new tricks and illusions. Dolores Lamar appeared in Spanish dances. The Burt sisters and Annie May presented songs and dances, and the highly-gifted dogs and monkeys, trained by Isabella Carlina, performed in a most creditable manner.

—Union Square Theatre.—A burlesque on "Trilby," with Leslie as Trilby and Le Clair as Svengali, was a leading feature of the continuous performance at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday. Among the artists who contributed to a strong vaudeville bill were Lottie Gilson, Ruth and Clifford, Macker and Lester, acrobatic bicyclists, McIntyre and Heath, and Dryden and Mitchell.

—Casino.—The variety performance at the Casino last night brought once again into prominence John W. Ransome, who added some appropriate verses to his "Ruler of New-York" song. The Milons appeared in their remarkable athletic act, and Papinta repeated her graceful dance. The "Snow Ballet" still remains a leading feature of the programme, which is long and interesting.

TO INSPECT VILLAGE ACCOUNTS

A Committee of Investigation Appointed at Whitestone.

WHITESTONE, L. I., May 13.—When the anti-administration forces of this place nominated their candidates for Trustees of the village over a year ago they promised to bring about an investigation of the books and accounts of the old Trustee Board. Board, which they thought would show the Trustees, as formerly constituted, had a laxity in the management of village affairs and an unnecessarily large expenditure of public money.

From that time the matter hung fire until the last meeting of the board, when a committee of citizens was appointed to conduct the investigation. It consists of Col. Robert Talmage, Robert Bicket, and Frank Bartlett.

The committee met to-night and organized, with Col. Talmage as President. A counsel and an expert accountant were employed, and the committee proposes to begin at once to push its work. Its findings are to be reported to the Board of Trustees at each monthly meeting, and the citizens and taxpayers are impatiently awaiting to hear the first report.

The present Board of Trustees is as follows: Capt. I. J. Merritt of the Coast Wrecking Company, President, and Messrs. Edward Bleecker, Gerhard Assenmacher, Robert S. Munson, Oliver Crooke, ex-Judge Winfield Scott Overton, and Lieut. Col. William Leroy Watson, Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York. The latter two are the members elected on the reform movement.

Pierson's Skull Was Fractured.

Deputy Coroner Donlin made an autopsy yesterday on the body of James Pierson of 167 West Twenty-first Street, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Friday.

He found that the immediate cause of death was meningitis, the primary cause leading to the meningitis being a fracture of the skull over the right temple. The injury seemed to have been inflicted with a sandbag.

Pierson was found last Wednesday morning on Seventh Avenue, near Twentieth Street, in a dazed condition. His gold watch and over $100 had been taken from him.

Dr. Curry About to Return.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

Dr. and Mrs. J. L. M. Curry will sail from Genoa on the 20th of May, and will reach New-York June 1. Most of the past Winter season was spent by them in Rome, but latterly they have been journeying up and down the Mediterranean. Wherever they have gone they have been the recipients of great attention, both from distinguished foreigners and Americans residing abroad.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp May 4, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:55 P. M.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Useful Furniture is being selected at FLINT'S. Stock largest and prices lowest.—Adv.

MUST HAVE SOUND MONEY

Henry Hentz Writes to a Chamber of Commerce Committee.

NEED OF STOPPING FREE-SILVER CRAZE

Confidence and Prosperity Would Thereby Be Increased—Most Important Question Before the Country.

The "Sound Money Committee" of the Chamber of Commerce of this city has received the following letter from Henry Hentz, the cotton merchant, whose name is known all over the South as, perhaps, the largest dealer in the country in the great Southern staples:

The most important question before the country at the present time is that of sound money, in which every one is interested; the laboring man and the farmer, as well as the capitalists. It is nothing new to have absurd theories of finance, which live for a time, but, like all untruths, flourish only a little while. The greenback craze is a sample of financial fallacies. Since it has died, very few of its adherents are willing to acknowledge that they entertained such absurd views.

The advocates of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 are anxious to have this Government coin all the silver that may be mined in this country, and even brought from Europe, and receive silver dollars for the same, which are now worth one dollar in gold. All that we have already coined will continue to be of that value, provided the Government does not undertake the free coinage of silver. Congress was wise enough to repeal the Sherman silver purchase act and stop piling up silver in the United States Treasury. Had that not been done gold payments would have been suspended long ere this, which would have been followed by a panic; all the banks and savings bank deposits and life insurance policies would have been paid in depreciated money, the wage-earning class and the widows and orphans that are living on a small income would find the buying power of their money greatly reduced, hence the cost of living would be greatly increased.

If Congress should pass a free coinage or silver bill, it would be impossible to keep on a gold basis. This country could not keep silver on a parity with gold, and it is very doubtful if it can be done for a very long period by the leading nations. We certainly ought not to try to do it without an international agreement, and until the country be forced to a silver basis, gold would cease to circulate as money. It would become merchandise, like it did during the war, and the heavy contraction in the volume of circulating medium would cause a great panic and depreciation in values. It would be impossible to have toward of $500,000,000 of gold withdrawn from circulation without serious consequences, as it would take the mints of this country many years to replace with silver lollars the vacuum made by the withdrawal of gold. If the silver bought by our Government, under the acts of 1878 and 1890 was sold at the present price of silver, the loss would be over $150,000,000. France and other nations that compose the Latin Union saw that when Germany stopped coining silver they had to do likewise if they wished to keep on a gold basis.

The continued agitation for free-silver coinage since the repeal of the Sherman act has caused Europe to withdraw capital invested in America, thereby leading to large exports of gold, as Europeans feared receiving payment in silver. Gold payments would have been suspended during the last Spring had not President Cleveland courageously sold United States bonds freely. The agreement he made with the syndicate to take $62,000,000 of the bonds and to do all in its power to prevent the shipment of gold, and also to import gold, was a great service to the country. It has caused confidence to be re-established and trade to revive. In fact, many persons think it was worth $60,000,000 to the country to bring about the changed condition; therefore, the moderate profit which was made by the syndicate upon the bonds ought not to be begrudged it.

It is necessary to stop this free-silver craze and show the world that we only want sound money. This will further increase confidence and prosperity. The low prices for the staple articles of trade were due to the oversupply and restricted demand. America has now Argentina, Australia, New-Zealand, and India to compete with in the European wheat markets. About six years ago the United States exported flour to Argentina.

As to cotton, the decline was due to the enormous crop of 1894-5, about 10,000,000 bales, against 7,500,000 bales the previous year. Prices have advanced nearly 2S per cent. on cotton, on the expectation that the next crop may be a short one, and that the world's trade will further improve. The American cotton planter has very little to fear from other countries. India shipments to Europe, from Sept. 1, 1894, to May 2, 1895, show a decrease of nearly 300,000 bales, compared with the same period last year. Our cotton planters should desire only the best money for their crop—that which has the greatest purchasing power, which is gold or its equivalent. The European markets, to a great extent, control the prices.

Surely the South cannot have forgotten the evil effects of the depreciated Confederate money. For some time before the war ended it required $25 in Confederate Government notes to buy one dollar in gold. It is a great mistake to attribute the decline in the prices of merchandise to the appreciation of gold. The Bessemer steel process has had a deal to do with it. It has certainly enabled the products of the Dakotas to be sent to the seaboard as low as could have been done thirty years ago from Buffalo to New-York, in consequence of the low price of steel rails, which are now selling much cheaper than iron rails did then. Cheap transportation also applies to other parts of the world. A very interesting article was recently published in The Iron Age. It said it was an insult to every inventor, every engineer, and every captain of industry who had aided in modern progress to attribute the decline in prices to the alleged appreciation of gold. It showed that the cost of producing copper in the great Quincy copper mines in 1864 was 26.71 cents per pound; but, owing to the use of high explosives, machine drilling, modern stamps for crushing, better methods of handling, more economical engines for hoisting and pumping, reduced cost of transportation, and cheapening

JUMPERS MAKE GOOD RACES

A Fine Contest Between Lady Raymond and The Peer at Morris Park.

STEEPLECHASE THAT WAS A FARCE

A Meeting That Proved Honest Steeplechases Can Be Run—Plans for Two Future Meetings Arranged.

The first meeting of the New-York Steeplechase Association was brought to a close at Morris Park yesterday afternoon. The attendance was light, not more than 1,000 people being at the track, but the sport as a whole was good.

It was indeed a pity that the complications arising from the delay in the passing and signing of the Percy-Gray bill had necessitated two postponements of the meeting, and so interfered with the plans of many of the younger society people who had expected to be at the track, enjoy the sport, and give it their sanction and support. As it was, the society people predominated and made the sport peculiarly their own, particularly on the opening day. Yesterday only August Belmont and ex-Congressman John Sanford had coaches at the track, and the number of ladies in the boxes and on the clubhouse lawns was much smaller than on Saturday.

The weather had very much to do with this, more, probably, than engagements that had been made for bicycle runs and matches at the golf links, though several of these were on.

Financially the meeting was not a success, more's the pity, for both the Managing Association and the National Steeplechase Association have in these two days of racing shown conclusively that the sport is capable of being honestly conducted and of being made most enjoyable. There was not a race that had even a suspicion of fraud in it, and the contests as a whole were exciting and interesting. The presence of a few green and half-schooled horses in a sport that is practically in its infancy was to be expected. While there were some tumbles, not a horse or rider was injured.

So much encouraged is the management with the outlook for the sport that they yesterday announced that they would hold a meeting this Fall of several days' duration, with high-class sport. They will also during the Winter, open a number of rich stakes for hurdlers and steeplechasers in ample time to have horses properly ready for the meetings. The Fall meeting and that for the Spring of 1896 will both be held at Morris Park.

The feature of yesterday's racing was the run for the International Steeplechase, in which there were six starters, for about three miles and a half, or twice over the pretty course in the infield of the regular track. All but one of the horses, Dwight, was well schooled, but the latter was in altogether too fast company, and was beaten about a mile by the rest of the lot. In what private betting there was The Peer, Lady Raymond, and Pat Oakley were about even favorites, though the first named was the actual favorite at 2 to 1 when the horses went to the post. Spread Eagle in the first tour of the field acted as if he might carry Mr. Belmont's colors to the front, but he was green, and tired so that at the end of two miles he was out of it entirely.

Lady Raymond, Pat Oakley, and The Peer ran all in a bunch well ahead of the field until the horses reached "the pig pen," or "in-and-out jump," on the second trip over the course. Oakley was first to take the first obstacle, but stumbled in landing, threw his jockey, Pines, and then went down himself. That left the race between Lady Raymond and The Peer. Both are good jumpers, and cleared several of the obstacles in almost a stride. But in the run home the mare had the best of it, and won very cleverly, thus placing the two big races to the credit of Mr. Clyde, who races on the flat under the name of the Goughacres Stable. Mr. Belmont's Spread Eagle was a poor third, but when used to the game promises to give the best of them a hard race. Lady Raymond is one of the cleverest and gamest jumpers ever seen about here. She is an imported mare of Irish breeding, tireless, sure, and graceful, even though on conformation she is hardly what one would pick out as an ideal jumper.

Judge Morrow, the one-time winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, has taken very kindly to the hurdles, and won the Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap, at a mile and three-quarters, for Mr. S. S. Howland. Had he been as well ridden on Saturday as was Red Cloud, he would have had two victories instead of one to his credit. San Joaquin was the only one of the trio starting against the Judge that had speed enough to give him a race, but run gamely and cleverly as he did, San Joaquin had to be content with second place.

Careless riding alone lost the opening race for Mr. White, whose horse Sayonara was favorite for the event. The California-bred King John beat him home by little more than a half-length, and Chandler's horsemanship had very much to do with this result.

Jilt and Southerner had a pretty race for a mile on the flat, in which the latter was victorious. Her stable companion, Atlanta, set a merry pace, and gave Southerner a hard run up and over the hill. Then, in the stretch, when Atlanta had "shot her bolt," Jilt came up fresh from the rear of the bunch, and beat Southerner out in the scrimmage in the three-eighths of a mile that was left for the struggle.

The comedy element of the meeting was furnished in the second race, which was a maiden steeplechase, in which Trillion and Ruth S. were the only contestants. Trillion refused the second jump and Ruth S. was a mile in the lead before Dunlap got Trillion to go over the hurdle. Once he got under way, however, Trillion began running kindly and jumping cleverly.

Meantime Ruth S. had reached the Liverpool, and, disliking the looks of the ditch, she bolted, threw her rider, and refused. She was caught, Mara remounted, and got her over this, but she again bolted and refused to jump into the "pig pen." While she was thus wasting time, Trillion, who had first bolted at the Liverpool, took the jump, caught up with the mare, and jumped into and out of the pen. This gave Ruth S. courage, and she followed him. Thereafter there were no more mishaps, and Trillion finally won the funniest race on record by over twenty lengths.

Details of the racing are given herewith:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; hurdle race; premium, $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; for four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a half, over six hurdles. Time—2:54¾. No bid for the winner.

1—King John, Westbrook Stable's b. h., 5 years, 155 pounds, by John Happy-Olive, $500.....(Chandler.)

2—Sayonara, W. C. Hayes's ch. g., 5, 158, by Onondaga-Perhaps, $500.....(Dunlap.)

3—Lafayette, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 4, 142, by Linden-Bonnie Bess, $500.....(Carroll.)

Foxford, aged, 155, fell at the third hurdle.

Won in a drive by three parts of a length; five lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden Steeplechase, premium, $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Two miles. Time—5:46.

1—Trillion, W. C. Hayes's ch. h., 4 years, 143 pounds, by King Ernest-Trill.....(Dunlap)

2—Ruth S., C. W. Wadsworth's b. m., 4, 138, by Jils Johnson-Lelak.....(Maria)

Won by twenty lengths.

THIRD RACE.—Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; premium, $1,000, of which $200 to second, $100 to third, and the fourth to save his entrance. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles. Time 3:18.

1—Judge Morrow, S. S. Howland's b. h., aged 156 pounds, by Vagabond-Moonlight.....(English)

2—Sam Joaquin, J. M. Crosby's b. g., aged, 133, by Longfellow-Santa Anita Belle.....(Veach)

3—St. John, R. Bradley's ch. g., aged, 144, by Hanheration-Caramia.....(Pines)

4—Woodford, aged, 144.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Grand International Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; premium, $2,000, of which $500 to second, $100 to third, and fourth to save his entrance. About three and a half miles. Time—7:05.

1—Lady Raymond, B. F. Clyde's b. m., 6 years, 150 pounds, by Man of War-Lady Palmerston.....(Bracken)

2—The Peer, Broad Hollow Stable's ch. g., 6, 157, by Joe Hooker-Clara L.....(Mara)

3—Spread Eagle, A. Belmont's b. g., 4, 137, by Longfellow-Hi-flight.....(P. Lynch)

4—Chevy Chase, 6, 140. 5—Dwight, 4, 145. Pat Oakley fell at the "pig pen."

Won very cleverly by four lengths; twenty-five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year olds and upward; on the flat; premium, $350, of which $50 to second. One mile. Time—1:45.

1—Jilt, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. m., 5 years, 135 pounds, by Jils Johnson-Trophy.....(Carroll.)

2—Southerner, J. M. Crosby's b. g., aged, 137, by Elias Lawrence, dam of unknown breeding.....(Veach)

3—Iron Duke, J. S. Stewart's b. h., 5, 140, by Rataplan-Atchafalaya.....(Pines)

4—Lord Motley, 137. 5—Atlanta, 137.

The horses go from Morris Park to Philadelphia, where two meetings for jumpers are to be held. The first of these, at Belmont Park, will be run on Thursday and Saturday of this week, and the second, under the management of the Philadelphia Country Club, on Monday and Wednesday of the following week.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP HORSES.

The Probable Starters—Is Rey El Santa Anita Lame?

The Brooklyn Handicap, the first of the great horse races of the year, is to be decided to-morrow. Owing to the uncertainty as to the racing situation in this State, less attention than usual has been paid to the race by the general public, though the horsemen have been as much interested in it as ever, and the work of the horses has been watched carefully.

From the work that has been done at the track, and the fact that Taral will have the mount, it is probable that Dr. Rice, who won the race last year, will be the favorite of the event. His work since he came from the West has been uniformly good, and yesterday morning he worked the distance in 2:11, some of the watches making it a bit faster and some a trifle slower. But it was good strong work, and as Hueston rode him, it was certainly not the best the horse could do.

Gideon & Daly's Ramapo, with Griffin in the saddle, will be the second choice for the race in all probability, as he has been worked over the Sheepshead Bay track in 2:09½, and his owners make no secret of the fact that he is as good now, if not better, than he ever was in his life.

Sir Walter, with Doggett in the saddle, will have a considerable following, and this year Mr. Rollins will not take him to the track until the time for the race, so that the fretting, which it is claimed lost him the race last year, will not occur again.

Rey el Santa Anita will represent California in the race if the horse that has been given some good trials over the track is Rey el Santa Anita.

About the identity of the Californian there is considerable doubt. In Mr. Baldwin's stable there is another horse, Santiago, that is a perfect double of the California candidate. One of them shows lameness in his work. The other is not lame a particle, and goes "great guns" when he is on the track. Such a situation is naturally very puzzling to the bookmakers, trainers, owners, and "rail birds," who watch the work of the horses.

The puzzle culminated yesterday when a horse that was supposed to be Rey el Santa Anita was sent out for a bit of sharp work—a mile and an eighth in 1:58—although Rey el Santa Anita was supposed to have worked a mile and a quarter in 2:15 on Sunday. No trainer would think of giving a horse two such bits of work in two successive days just previous to an important race, argued the talent.

Then the discussion arose as to the identity of the horse, about half the trainers arguing that it was Santiago that was worked yesterday. The result was a lot of betting, in which Charles Littlefield and his son, Matt Allen, John Hyland, "Jimmy" Rowe, Frank McCabe, Matt Corbett, and a number of horsemen were interested. Over $2,000 was bet as to the identity of the horse in question, and it was decided to leave the settlement of the bets to "Sam" Hildreth, who trains the horses. A delegation went to the stables and asked Hildreth for a decision. The wily trainer simply shook his head and remarked:

"Boys, you will find out after the Brooklyn Handicap is run."

And now no one of them knows whether Rey el Santa Anita has had a good trial for the race. If the track is heavy he is expected to have a good chance for the race at all events, unless he is the lame horse.

Among the other horses expected to start in the race are Declare, Lazarone, (possibly;) Bassetlaw, Sir Knight, Song and Dance, Hornpipe, and Counter Tenor. The latter, instead of Sport, will wear Col. Ruppert's colors. It is hardly probable that Rubicon will be started, as it is feared the distance is a bit too great for him.

Dr. Rice, Fusileer, and Holloway have been declared out of the Suburban.

Philip J. Dwyer yesterday bought of "Hops" Laudeman, through J. E. McDonald, the yearling half sister to his colt Handspring, for $1,000. She is by Fonso-My Favorite.

HIGH STEPPERS AT GOOD PRICES

Well-Bred Horses from Oak Hill Stud Sold Readily.

Two consignments of well-bred and thoroughly trained high steppers were sold at the American Horse Exchange yesterday by W. D. Grand. The larger one was from Oak Hill Stud, Aldie, Va., the famous farm where Matchless of Londesboro first stood in this country. Henry Fairfax, proprietor of this establishment, made his first annual offering to Northern fanciers last year, with flattering results. He repeated his previous success yesterday, when fourteen of his half-bred hackneys brought $11,050, or an average close to $800.

The best prices were for the pair of chestnuts Bandanna and Prince William, George Drexel of Philadelphia paying $2,200 for these clever goers. They were sold singly, and the gelding brought the top figure of the day, $1,200. Two other gelding just reached four figures, and Hiatoga was certainly the bargain of the sale. T. Suffern Taller was present, with his wife, formerly Miss Maud Lorillard, and looked at this flashy young knee-actor as he was shown on the street, but let him go for a modest sum. Mr. Fairfax offered to repurchase Hiatoga on the spot, but Mr. Kemp, the purchaser, preferred to retain him.

The only thing in the Virginia consignment that was not got by Matchless of Londesboro was Lottie, a neat pony of 13.1 hands. She was quite in demand, and cost A. T. Kemp $650. Mr. Kemp was one of the largest buyers, and Edward Kelly gave $1,675 for a pair of bay geldings.

A. J. Cassatt sold eleven head of pure and cross bred hackneys, but his results were not so good, the best price for any of his lot being $700 for the imp. mare Contented.

Following is a summary of the sale:

CONSIGNMENT OF HENRY FAIRFAX, ALDIE, VA.

Whitlock, ch. g., (1890,) by Matchless of Londesboro-Pet, by Conductor; J. G. Barnes, New-York City	$1,000
Brenda, ch. f., (1891,) (sister to Whitlock,) H. G. Riggs Baltimore	400
Boneta, ch. f., (1891,) by Matchless of Londesboro-Rosa, by Conductor, Jr.; John C. Groome, Philadelphia	750
Bandanna, ch. f., (1891,) by Matchless of Londesboro-Queen, by imp. Duke of York; George Drexel, Jr., Philadelphia	1,000
Prince William, ch g., (1891,) by Matchless of Londesboro-Dolly, by Prince William; George Drexel, Jr., Philadelphia	1,200
Marion, ch. g., (1891,) by Matchless of Londesboro-dam untraced; O. P. Amend, New-York City	400
Cracker, b. g., (1891,) by Matchless of Londesboro-dam untraced; Edward Kelly, New-York City	850
Hawling, b. g., (1891,) by Matchless of Londesboro-dam by Henrico; Edward Kelly, New-York City	825
Balinda, b. f., 1891, by Matchless of Londesboro-Anna, by imp. Bonvalour; J. B. Ronaldson, New-York City	500
Lottie, b. f., 1891, by Northern Light-Doblet, imp. Welsh pony; A. T. Kemp, New-York City	500
Hiatoga, b. g., 1890, by Matchless of Londesboro-Toga, by imp. Bonvalour; A. T. Kemp	1,000
Althea, b. m., 1890, by Matchless of Londesboro-Nelly, by Conductor, Jr.; John C. Groome, Philadelphia	450
Silver Tip, rn. g., 1891, by Matchless of Londesboro-Germantown, (trotting mare;) John C. Groome	375
Roger, ch. g., 1891, by Matchless of Londesboro-dam untraced; H. Hathaway, New-Bedford, Mass.	750

CONSIGNMENT OF A. J. CASSATT, CHESTERBROOK, PENN.

Buckstead, ch. g., 1886, by imp. Carbineerdam by Stratford; C. O'D. Iselin, New-York City	$575
Guardsman, ch. g., 1891, by imp. Surprise-Tally, untraced; John C. Wallace, Philadelphia	370
Contented, (imp.,) rn. f., 1891, by Contest-Lady, by Confidence; A. T. Kemp	700
——, gr. g., 1891, by imp. Surprise-Minnie Grey, untraced; J. B. Sayles, New-York City	300
Dandy, br. g., 1889, by imp. Fashion-Secret, untraced; R. H. Williams, New-York City	135
Pera, ch. f., 1891, by imp. Surprise-Kaffeah, by Limestone; F. M. Ware, New-York City	235
Carlotta, b. m., 1890, by imp. Carbineer-dam by Shelby Chief; A. T. Kemp	120
Billycock, b. g., 1890, by Biletto-dam untraced; L. W. Hall, New-York City	120
Sunset, b. g., 1891, by imp. Carbineer-Stella, by Confidence; C. W. Chapin, New-York City	185
Cannoneer, b. g., 1892, by imp. Little Wonder-Canteen, by imp. Carbineer; J. Donnelly, New-York City	275

COACHING TO SUBURBAN CLUB.

Fashionable Party Enjoy the First Regular Trip.

The local weather did not interfere with the public coaches yesterday, and all the four-in-hands that were to make journeys out of town were in service. The event of the day was the first regular trip of the Spuyten Duyvil from the Plaza Hotel to the Suburban Club. Promptly at 2:45 P. M. the coach left the hotel with Charles Miller on the box, and Stephen Miller as guard, in a resplendent suit of livery. Miller was a bugler in the British Army, and is a finished performer on the horn.

The route from Central Park is along Seventh Avenue to One Hundred nad Fortieth Street, where the horses are changed at the Edgecombe Stables. From there, by way of Edgecombe and St. Nicholas Avenue, the King's Bridge is reached, and the course is then a direct one to the beautiful grounds of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, at Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street. The coach arrived there at 4 o'clock, according to the schedule, and left at 6 instead of 6:30 o'clock, as first announced. This brings the passengers back to town at 7:15 P. M., and the same time table will be observed to the end of the season.

The party yesterday was made up of the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. James McVicker, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Courcy Iseland, Miss Huntington, Miss Clarisse Livingston, Miss Ava V. L. Morris, Messrs. A. Newbold Morris, Norman Whitehouse, Stockton Colt, and McDougall Hawkes.

TROTTING SALE AT FLEETWOOD

Kellogg & Co. Introduce a Novelty at the Old Track.

The sale of trotting stock at Fleetwood Park today has assumed larger proportions than when it was first announced. Monroe Salisbury seems to have started matters with his consignment, by Direct, the champion of the high-wheel sulky, and Directum, who still holds the trotting record for stallions. Other California breeders, such as Capt. J. Millen Griffith, owner of Flying Jib; Dr. H. Latham, and E. P. Floyd, have sent some well-bred youngsters along with the Salisbury lot.

These have been supplemented by Eastern owners, including several from Willis Lake Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I. Among this lot is the stallion Corinthian, 2:39¼, a brown colt, three years old, by Nominee; Antique, a mare by Aberdeen, out of Lady Shantley, by Billy Denton, and Laura Wilkes, by Hudson Boy, son of Guy Wilkes.

The consignment from Long Island will be sold first, beginning at 10:30 A. M., and after them a few small lots from this city. Parley A. Russell of Great Barrington, Mass., sends Miss Woolsey, 2:22½, by Queechy, 2:14½; Olga, 2:20¼, sister to Addie L., 2:24¾, and Morton, 2:29½. Then follows the California stock, beginning with E. P. Floyd's pair of geldings. Capt. Griffith offers five, two of them by Stamboul, one by Monbars, a filly by Corrector, son of Director, and the brown mare Lookout, by Director himself, out of Adina, sister to the three fast trotters, Adair, Addie Lee II., and Grace Lee. Dr. Latham sells four by Director, Palo Alto, Dexter Prince, and Grand Moor. The sale ends with a dozen from the Pleasonton Stock Farm, of which Salisbury is manager. Nine of these are by Direct, two by Directum, and one by Wildnut. One of the Directs is a bay filly, one year old, that has been named Little Alix.

Mr. Croker Satisfied.

LONDON, May 13.—Mr. Richard Croker was visited by a United Press reporter to-day at his house in Palace Gate, which he has rented for the season, and asked in regard to the rumors that he had scratched his horses because of his dissatisfaction at the treatment he had received in the matter of weighting them. Mr. Croker said:

"It is true that a good many horses have been withdrawn as the time of their engagements approached, but they were scratched for the only reason that they were not in condition. The long and cold Winter, hard ground, and other consequent setbacks militated against their training, and they could not be got in readiness to stand the work their engagements required of them. The younger horses are now turned out to grass, and when they are fit they will run. So far I have nothing whatever to complain of. I am perfectly satisfied with my treatment over here, and also entirely satisfied with the results so far achieved."

Philadelphia Horse Show.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—The Philadelphia Horse Show Association will hold its fourth annual opn-air exhibition at St. Martin's Green, Wissahickon Heights, May 28, 29, 30, 31, and June 1. A large prize list of eighty-eight classes has been prepared for thoroughbreds, trotters, hackneys, coaching stallions, horses in harness, tandems, four-in-hands, ponies, saddle horses, and hunters and jumpers. Prizes in money will be given to first, second, and third, and will range in value from $250 for blue ribbon winners to $10 for third prizes. The awarding of third-prize money is a new feature this year.

Entries closed May 11. The officers of the association are A. J. Cassatt, President; R. Ellis, E. Morrell, and J. C. Strawbridge, Vice Presidents; Richard M. Cadwalader, Treasurer, and Charles A. Newhall, Secretary. P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, Thomas McKean, J. W. Bailey, C. C. Griscom, C. Tower, Jr., T. C. Patterson, L. Godfrey, S. Crothers, S. F. Houston, W. M. Singerly, T. P. Singerly, T. P. Chandler, A. C. Harrison, and E. Browning are the Directors. Although the list of judges has not yet been made up, it will, as formerly, include some of the gentlemen who have picked the winners at the National Horse Show in New-York.

THE VALKYRIE'S BIG SAIL SPREAD

Her Boom Said to be 110 Feet in Length.

LONDON, May 13.—The beam of Lord Dunraven's new yacht Valkyrie III. is from one to two feet less than that of the Ailsa. Her profile under water is like that of Mr. Walker's new forty-rater Caress. This form apparently represents Watson's latest ideas upon the subject, and it certainly insures quickness in stays. Considering her length, the Valkyrie III. will be much quicker in stays than the Britannia is. Her sail area will probably exceed by a thousand feet that of the Ailsa. Her main boom is 110 feet in length. This is fourteen feet longer than the Ailsa's main boom, but the Valkyrie's counter is so long and her mast is stepped so far forward that the main boom will not project a great distance beyond her taffrail.

The Britannia and the Ailsa will meet May 17 and 18 on the Thames, where the new forty-raters Isolde and Caress, whose work possesses keen interest for yachtsmen, will also sail. The Dakotah is being overhauled and put in shape for the Clyde regatta. A complete record of the races in which she has taken part since her arrival a year ago shows that she has started in forty-four contests, in thirty-four of which she has finished first. The prizes she has won, exclusive of cups, medals, and works of art, are valued at £824.

A yachtsman who was present at the Thistle-Volunteer races in 1887 writes to The Glasgow Times that if the Valkyrie III. has no slot through which to drop a plate in order to give an extra resistance of four or five feet, it will be found that the Defender is provided with such an arrangement in order to meet the heavy Atlantic roll in light winds. A centreboard yacht had wiped out the Clyde yacht, and the same thing would occur again unless provision was made to increase suddenly the draught of the English boat from seventeen to about twenty feet.

Audubon Yacht Club Regatta.

The Audubon Yacht Club will give its usual Decoration Day open regatta over the club course. All classes of yachts are eligible under the rules of the New-York Yacht Racing Association. The course will be from the clubhouse, at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, North River, to a stake boat anchored off the Powder House, a short distance above Fort Lee; from thence to a stake boat anchored off Pleasant Valley; and then to the clubhouse. This course will be sailed twice, and is approximately fifteen miles. For the smaller boats the course will be a little shorter—about twelve miles. The course represents two triangles, one within the other. The entire race can be witnessed from the clubhouse. A number of entries have been received already.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, May 13.—Passed west—Steam yacht Katrina and sloop yacht Vision, Mark Hartley.

Schooner yacht Ramona, Commodore H. M. Gillig, left her this morning for Larchmont and returned. Steam yacht Nomad, T. J. Byrne, was hauled out at the yards of Henry Pelpgrass to-day to clean and paint. Schooner yacht Windward, E. N. Doll, is fitting out at the yard of A. Robertson, and will go into commission at an early date. The rater Voran II., George E. Tyson, is anchored here and fitting out for the coming season.

The English one-rater Shrimp, C. E. Pratt, arrived here this evening from Tebo's basin, in charge of Capt. Charles Wood, and will haul out to clean and paint.

HIT THE BALL HARD.

Brooklyn Hit a Bit Harder and Beat St. Louis by a Run.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Brooklyn, 13; St. Louis, 12.
Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburg, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	12	6	.667
Chicago	12	7	.632
Boston	9	6	.600
Cincinnati	10	7	.588
Cleveland	9	7	.563
Baltimore	7	6	.538
Philadelphia	8	7	.533
New-York	7	8	.467
Brooklyn	7	9	.438
St. Louis	5	14	.333
Washington	5	10	.333
Louisville	5	11	.313

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 13.—Batting was heavy on both sides to-day, and Breitenstein gave way to Staley in the sixth inning. The umpiring of McDonald was poor, and wrangling happened in almost every inning. The day was chilly, and the attendance in consequence was only 1,000. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Cooley, lf	1	1	5	1	0		
Miller, c	3	3	5	1	0		
Connor, 1b	3	2	9	1	0		
Dowd, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Quinn, 2b	3	3	2	4	0		
Ely, ss	0	1	1	4	1		
Peitz, 3b	0	1	2	1	1		
Br't'st'n, p	0	0	2	1	0		
Staley, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	12	12	27	14	3		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	0	2	0	0	
Lach'e, 1b	2	3	14	0	2		
And'son, rf	4	2	0	0	0		
Foutz, lf	1	4	3	0	0		
Daly, 2b	1	0	2	7	0		
Corc'n, ss	0	1	2	2	1		
Mulvey, 3b	2	2	0	3	0		
Dailey, c	1	2	6	0	0		
Gumbert, p	1	1	1	2	0		
Total	13	16	27	14	3		

St. Louis	0	2	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	—12
Brooklyn	2	0	0	4	2	3	2	0	0	—13

Earned runs—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Breitenstein, 1; off Gumbert, 2. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 3; by Gumbert, 3; by Staley, 1. Home runs—Miller, Griffin. Three-base hits—Cooley, Lachance, Mulvey, Anderson. Two-base hits—Miller, Quinn, Lachance, (2,) Foutz, Mulvey, Dailey. Stolen bases—Griffin, Anderson, Dailey. Double play—Ely, Quinn, and O'Connor. Hit by pitcher—By Gumbert, 1; by Breitenstein, 1. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Killen and Sugden; McGill and Buckley. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

The Chicago-New-York game was postponed on account of a snowstorm. Rain prevented the Cleveland-Boston, Cincinnati-Baltimore, and Louisville-Washington games.

Pennsylvania, 11; Harvard, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—University of Pennsylvania defeated Harvard on Franklin Field to-day by the score of 11 to 7. Up to the seventh the game was close and brilliantly contested. Harvard did some ragged work in the last three innings, all of it counting in Pennsylvania's tally. Schoenhut eased up in the ninth, when the game was practically won, Harvard earning 3 runs. The score:

Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	2	—11
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	—7

Base hits—Pennsylvania, 11; Harvard, 8. Errors Pennsylvania, 4; Harvard, 7. Batteries—Pennsylvania, Schoenhut and Renning; Harvard, Payne and Scannell.

Yale, 12; Amherst, 2.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 13.—Amherst went to pieces in the fifth inning at Yale Field to-day, giving the home team an easy victory by the figures 12 to 2.

Outside of this inning, however, it was a fine game. Capt. Gregory of Amherst pitched cleverly, half the hits scored against him being rather scratches, or due to his fielders' poor judgment. Score:

Amherst	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Yale	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	2	.	—12

Hits—Yale, 12; Amherst, 5. Errors—Yale, 4; Amherst, 5. Batteries—Smith, Thompson, and Greenway; Gregory and Sullivan.

Dartmouth, 7; Brown, 5.

HANOVER, N. H., May 13.—Dartmouth defeated Brown in the decisive game of the series to-day, by the score of 7 to 5. The score:

Dartmouth	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	—7
Brown	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—5

Base hits—Dartmouth, 10; Brown, 6. Errors—Dartmouth, 4; Brown, 5. Batteries—Patey, Tabor, and Abbott; Brady, Lang, and Dunn.

WESLEYAN BEATS TRINITY.

Interesting Contests at the Joint Athletic Meeting of the Colleges.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 13.—Wesleyan came out ahead at the Wesleyan-Trinity joint field day held at the Gentleman's Driving Club Park today. Wesleyan scored 74½ points to Trinity's 60½. No college records were broken, but the track events were won in good time, when the condition of the ground is considered. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Leffingwell, Trinity, won; Beeman, Wesleyan, second; Anderson, Wesleyan, third. Time—0:11.

Half-Mile Run.—Tower, Wesleyan, won; Underwood, Trinity, second; Sutton, Wesleyan, third. Time—2:12.

One-Mile Bicycle.—White, Trinity, won; Beach, Trinity, second; Meredith, Wesleyan, third. Time—2:46 4-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Anderson, Wesleyan, won; A. Gage, Trinity, second; Leo, Wesleyan, third. Time—0:20 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—Tower, Wesleyan, won; Sutton, Wesleyan, second; Quick, Trinity, third. Time—5:15 2-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Sparks, Trinity, won; Bennett, Wesleyan, second; Hicks, Trinity, third. Time—0:57 2-5.

One-Mile Walk.—Chase, Wesleyan, won; Britton, Wesleyan, second; Chandler, Wesleyan, third. Time—5:26 4-5.

225-Yard Hurdle.—Leffingwell, Trinity, won; North, Wesleyan, second; W. Gage, Trinity, third.

Two-Mile Run.—Suttons Wesleyan, won; Quick, Trinity, second; Hile, Wesleyan, third. Time—11:57 4-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Leffingwell, Trinity, won; Sparks, Trinity, second; Anderson, Wesleyan, third. Time—0:24 2-5.

Pole Vault.—Wyatt, Wesleyan, won; Meyer, Wesleyan, second; Atherton, Wesleyan, third; 8 feet 1 inch.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Noyes, Wesleyan, won; Leffingwell, Trinity, second; Johnson, Trinity, third; 33 feet 10¼ inches.

Running High Jump.—Tie between Flynn, Trinity, and Anderson, Wesleyan; 5 feet 2 inches; tie between Sturtevant, Trinity, and Stevens, Wesleyan, for third place. Each college given 4½ points.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer—Gunning, Trinity, won; Johnson, Trinity, second; Noyes, Wesleyan, third; 82 feet 11 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Beeman, Wesleyan, won; Yaw, Wesleyan, second; Leffingwell, Trinity, third; 20 feet ½ inch.

ATHLETIC MANAGERS MEET.

Metropolitan Association Reinstates Runners and Elects New Members.

The Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union held a meeting in the Astor House last night. Those present were James E. Sullivan, New-Jersey Athletic Club; W. J. Linehan, Riverside Athletic Club; John Stuel, New-York Turn Verein; J. J. Carroll, Cathedral Athletic Association; C. P. Moore, Clipper Athletic Club; E. W. Hjertberg, Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association; F. W. Rubien, St. George Athletic Club; J. J. Dooling, Xavier Athletic Association; G. B. Shurts, National Turn Verein, Newark; J. P. Boyle, Pastime Athletic Club; E. Van Tanbacht, South Orange Field Club; W. Hilliard, Silver Athletic Club; F. J. Barnes, Williamsburg Athletic Association; C. J. Harvey, St. Stephens Athletic Association, and T. H. Sweeney, Brooklyn Athletic Club.

The Treasurer reported that the dues to the Amateur Athletic Union, $100, had been paid, and he had a balance of $122.69. The Metropolitan Insurance Athletic Association and the Elmira Athletic Club were elected to membership, and Rosedale Athletic Club of Rosedale, N. J., and Empire Athletic Club of New-York City were dropped for non-payment of dues.

Timothy McMahon and S. T. Freeth, who had been suspended, were reinstated. McMahon only arrived in this country last November. He was in training and wanted a race to get him fit. He started in a cross-country run on Thanksgiving Day, and, although no prizes were offered, McMahon was suspended for taking part in an unsanctioned race. Freeth's case was another of those peculiar actions of the union. He was suspended on suspicion of having competed as a professional. No charges were made against him and the suspension was withdrawn. The Epiphany tug of war team that won at the Archdiocesan games on July 7, 1894, was protested for professionalism. The members of the team proved that they were amateurs and this protest was also withdrawn.

The Boxing and Wrestling Committee reported that there had been no championships decided this year, and there would be no championship meeting. It was decided to hold the athletic championship this year at Syracuse on July 27.

E. C. Carter was elected official handicapper by a vote of 6 to 4 over E. W. Hjertberg. Hugh S. Hurt was appointed handicapper protem. Mr. Carter is now in England. The Secretary was instructed to write to the New-York Athletic Club that the joint meeting between the London and New-York teams must be duly registered.

Shooting at Creedmoor.

CREEDMOOR, May 13.—The ninth day of the shooting season was opened here this morning by a detachment of the Twenty-second Regiment, composed of Companies C, F, and H, under command of Major Bartlett and under the supervision of Capt. M. C. Burntor, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Twenty-second Regiment.

The weather was anything but good for shooting, as the wind blew a continual gale from 10 o'clock throughout the day, making it very difficult to make good scores. Results:

Companies.	Numbers Practicing.	Second Class Marksmen.	Trial. men.
Field and Non-Commissioned Staff	5	5	5
Company B	1	1	1
Company C	35	35	35
Company E	1	1	1
Company F	50	50	50
Company H	33	33	33
Company K	1	1	1
Totals	126	126	126

The results in volley firing were:

Companies.	Number Practicing.	Possible Score.	Actual Score.
Company C	31	310	126
Company F	45	450	117
Company H	27	270	65
Totals	103	1,030	308

Vigilant's Basket Ball Matches.

The Vigilant basket ball team of the Seventy-third Street Young Men's Christian Association has just closed its season. The Vigilants only lost two games. Their record was:

Jan. 26—Vigilants, 3; Greenpoint Y. M. C. A., 1.
Feb.

DELIGHT FOR SPORTSMEN

What May Be Seen at the Madison Square Garden Show.

ALL VISITORS WILL BE INTERESTED

Display of Implements, Camps, Products of the Field, Stream, and Wildest Region—Trophies, Too, and a Host of Things.

The first annual exhibition of the Sportsmen's Association, which was opened at the Madison Square Garden yesterday, and is to last until Saturday night, is remarkable in interest and scope.

Not only may the visitor who has not had the sporting instinct awakened know the fauna of the angler, hunter, and gunner from wonderful exhibitions by taxidermists and photographers and from pictures, but become familiar with the arms, lures, and implements which win sportsmen distinction on burn, river, lake, and sea, and on upland, in forest, and swale, and among the crags.

And the habits of your piscator or nimrod in camp are picturesquely illustrated in no end of cozy camps and fascinating log huts, decorated with trophies of "the gentle are," the chase, or the response of a forefinger to a quick eye. Even the garments and the camp kitchen utensils of the foes of bird, beast, and fish are on view, and, to the expert, they are as interesting as specimens of his favorite quarry or the implement used to bring it to creel pocket or gambrel stick.

The literature of field sports has received proper and generous consideration. Among the exhibitors are The American Field, Forest, and Stream, Outing, Recreation, Shooting and Fishing Publishing Company, Natural Science Association of America, and Charles Scribner's Sons, while the trade journals are represented by Hardware, Iron Age, and Sporting Goods Dealer. Many exhibitors issue pamphlets to describe their specialties attractively.

An important feature of the exposition is the loan and trophy department, which comprises part of the collections of Austin Corbin, A. H. Verrill, J. W. Lawrence, Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, F. W. Curtis, William Ziegler, A. G. Wallihan, the Webster Studio, A. Weyderveld, and includes mounted animals or heads or skins, reptiles, fish, and birds, instantaneous photographs of wild and live animals in their native haunts, and several excellent oil paintings of fish and a pointer dog in action.

To this department Mr. Roosevelt contributed two elk heads, one buffalo head, one sheep head, one goat head, one peccary head, one antelope head, and one white-tailed deer head.

At the east end of the amphitheatre is what is styled the cycloramic group, which is of fascinating interest to those who recall happenings in the wilds through realistic groups. F. S. Webster, in designing five groups, has been faithful to nature and to the ethics and minutiae of sporting. One group is of the killing of an elk among snowy and wild surroundings in the West; another is of a duck hunter in a boat among the reeds, nervously awaiting a flock of winged targets; the third is of an old fox hunter and his dog, beside a campfire in the woods; group 4 depicts an angler who has just caught a two-pound trout in a brawling stream, which all but shouts, "They're here!" and the last tells the old story of a hunter, a ruffed grouse, gun discharged, and the escape of a fine buck.

An auxiliary to the exposition is a stage in the north gallery, and Gustave d'Aquin's orchestra. Every afternoon and evening there will be music and specialties by variety actors and actresses and woman sharpshooters.

The officers of the Sportsmen's Association for 1895 are:

President—Charles Tatham; First Vice President—Charles Daly; Second Vice President—Jacob H. Studer; Honorary Vice Presidents—William J. Bruff, J. Walter Spalding, Dr. N. Rowe, Charles F. Wiebusch, J. Seaver Page, William Lyman, Gen. D. H. Bruce, Eugene G. Blackford, Leslie C. Bruce, George B. Grinnell, Marcellus Hartley, John S. Wise, John H. Hall, A. W. Money, William Hart, A. C. Gould, Eugene du Pont, Theodore Roosevelt, William Ziegler, Gen. J. F. Pierson, Morris K. Jesup, George J. Gould, Senator Charles F. Manderson, Prof. G. Brown Goode; Treasurer—J. A. H. Dressel; Secretary—Frederick S. Webster; Assistant Secretary—Harry C. Palmer; Executive Board—Charles Tatham, P. Lanergrke, P. G. Sanford, Charles Daly, J. A. H. Dressel, Jacob H. Studer, Frederick S. Webster.

While the exposition is a highly successful comity of advertising of every branch of industry inimical to fur, fin, and feather, there is not one department of it that is not attractive, because in each pains are taken to show the relation of the business to the recreations of angling, upland field sports, or more heroic pursuit in forest or on mountain or plain. Be the exhibit firearms, powder, shot, angling tackle, artificial targets, boats or canoes, camp supplies, railroad or steamboat interests, kennel supplies, sporting necessaries or garments, each industry has a story to tell of utility or necessity and excellence as an adjunct to success. The taxidermists and furriers testify to the resources of America and the rest of the world in fauna, and exhibit the most perfect specimens often in their most characteristic attitudes of savagery.

The exhibit of Forest and Stream was well arranged and of vast interest, because George Bird Grinnell had an exhibition of the development of the aboriginal American sportsman from the age of stone, wood, horn, bone and sinews to that of the invading white man. It was entitled "The Evolution of the American Hunter," and the specimens took a range from the Moquis to the Yukons. Of the primitive Indian were stone mauls, gem arrowheads, stone scrapers and elk horn fleshers for dressing skins for apparel firesticks, which preceded flint and steel, knives of bone and stone, prehistoric stonage domestic implements and primitive spears and fishing tackle. With these was a remarkable collection of stone pipes.

The leap from savagery to modern civilization was rapid. A relic of the intermediate period is the arrowhead made of pieces of iron barrel hoops. But the red man was soon as well equipped as the pioneer pale face, old-fashioned as are now the hunting and fishing apparatus of those coeval with Crockett, Boone, and Brandt.

One of the treasures of the collection is an Indian historical document, limned with crude yet faithful art and laboriously on a soft-tanned sowskin. It is a record of the achievements of the Blackfoot warrior Red Crane, and his great deeds and stirring adventures are told in detail through the media of hieroglyphics whose fidelity to nature is remarkable. Red Crane's life record was once a lining of his tepee. Not the least interesting object in the collection is a Moqui girl's doll; there is much choice beadwork, several magnificent horn spoons, two medicine sacks taken from a chief's grave, and quantities of apparel and equipments in worked leather.

A collection of gems of arrowheads came from a "piskun"—a pen under a cliff—in North Montana. They date back to the stone age. Where they were found was the base of a precipice, over which buffalo were driven and dispatched with the bow and arrow.

The largest, handsomest, and best equipped of the log cabins is an exhibit of an ammunition firm. While roomy, each corner and nook of it is snug and comfortable, and its chase trophies merit special praise. It is attractive because it is the headquarters of the famous guides and hunters, Jonathan Darling and Joseph Francis of Maine, H. H. Covey of the Adirondacks, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wallihan of Colorado, Ira Dodge of Wyoming, W. H. Wright of Montana and Idaho, and J. W. Schultz of Montana. Each yesterday was continually sought after by those who had been piloted by them or by sportsmen anxious to arrange for outings, or to hear of their exploits.

Of the taxidermists, Thomas W. Fraine of Rochester had an admirable exhibition of stuffed trout. Among them was a four-pound Salvelinus, a one-pound Grayling, two eleven-pound Fario, and the nine-pound Irideus, exhibited at Eugene G. Blackford's trout show this year, and spoken of in The New-York Times April 2.

National Guard Election.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 13.—The members of the Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon, attached to the Third Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., met to-night in the armory and elected First Lieut. Frederick Schneider Captain of the company, vice T. J. Kindled, deceased. The election was ordered from Brigade Headquarters.

MAJOR MOORE ASKED TO RESIGN?

Neither He Nor Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring Will Discuss a Rumor to That Effect.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, refused last evening to discuss a rumor that there had been some misunderstanding between himself and Deputy Commissioner Charles K. Moore, and that he had requested Major Moore to resign. Col. Waring said:

"I have refused to answer any questions upon this matter to-day, and I have absolutely nothing to say about it now."

Deputy Commissioner Moore was away from his hotel last evening, but he left word that he would say nothing whatever on the subject, and that he advised any one desiring information to go to Col. Waring.

It was said about a month ago that Major Moore was going to resign, because of a disagreement with Col. Waring. At that time, however, both Col. Waring and Major Moore denied that there had been any serious difficulty between them. Major Moore then told a reporter for The New-York Times that he did not intend to resign.

Deputy Commissioner Moore's salary is $4,000 a year. He was appointed by Col. Waring in January. Last Winter he gave a great deal of personal supervision to the work of the department, and he became a familiar figure in the down-town streets.

It was also said yesterday that Major Moore had written a letter to Col. Waring in which he declined to resign.

STATE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

Veterans Assemble at Saratoga in Large Numbers.

SARATOGA, May 13.—Saratoga is a mass of flags and bunting, and nearly every man in the streets wears the G. A. R. button or badge. Throughout the day delegations have been coming in from all quarters of the State. To-night the town wears a martial air. To-morrow the twenty-ninth annual encampment of the State Grand Army of the Republic will be formally opened, and before Wednesday night the veterans will know who the new department commander is to be. Col. E. G. Atkinson of New-York, Judge Seymour Dexter of Elmira, and Capt. R. R. Crowley of Randolph, Cattaraugus County are candidates. Of these three the veterans predict that Col. Atkinson will be elected.

For Senior Vice Commander James R. Gibbs of Post McKean, Saratoga Springs, has fair prospects, and if he is defeated by C. Hull Grant of Albany it will be because he entered the field too late to make a thorough canvass.

Commander in Chief Col. T. G. Lawler and Adjt. Gen. C. C. Jones of Rockford, Ill., Judge Advocate Gen. Matt H. Ellis of Yonkers of the National Grand Army of the Republic; Commander John C. Shotts of Yonkers, Assistant Adjt. Gen. R. H. McCormick of Albany, Quartermaster General E. J. Mitchell, and Assistant Quartermaster P. J. O'Connor of Albany of the New-York department of the Grand Army of the Republic arrived in town at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and are quartered at the Adelphi.

The Council of Administration, consisting of J. S. Graham of Rochester, Fred Mather, A. G. Mills, and B. F. Finley of New-York, and J. S. Maxwell of Amsterdam, met in executive session this afternoon. The Heustis House is headquarters for the Women's Relief Corps. Mrs. Kate Jones retires from the office of Department President, having served twenty-seven months. The only candidates for the position thus far are Mrs. Mary Seely of Root Corps, Syracuse, and Anna H. Cleary of Marshal Corps, Rochester. The first business session of the corps will be held in the First Methodist Church at 9 A. M. to-morrow. At 1:30 o'clock the corps will again convene, when the President will deliver the annual address, followed by reports of committees. The address of welcome will be made by Mrs. Edgar Fosmir, President of Luther M. Wheeler Corps, Saratoga Springs. The response will be made by Mrs. Caroline Baker of Jamestown, Past Senior Vice Department President.

The programme to-morrow includes a parade at 11 A. M., followed by an address of welcome in Convention Hall by President of the Village Charles H. Sturges, and a response by Department Commander John C. Shotts.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 13—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, fair, stationary temperature, northerly winds, becoming variable. NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, increasing cloudiness, with rain or snow Tuesday, continued cool weather, southerly winds, becoming northerly. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, increasing cloudiness and threatening weather Tuesday, northerly winds, becoming southerly.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain, possibly snow in northern portion, cooler, with freezing temperature in northern portion, southern winds, becoming northerly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, showers, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, increasing cloudiness, with rain, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, warmer in western portions, southerly winds, becoming northerly. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, variable winds, becoming southerly. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE, fair, warmer, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, northwesterly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. WEST VIRGINIA, fair except showers in the early morning, slightly cooler in eastern portion, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, rain, possibly changing to snow, near the lake, decidedly cooler, high southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, rain, possibly changing to snow near the lakes, colder, southerly winds, becoming northerly. OHIO, fair in western, rain in eastern portion, possibly snow near the lake, cooler in eastern and warmer in western portion, northwesterly winds. INDIANA, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. LOWER MICHIGAN, rain or snow, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. MINNESOTA, IOWA, and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, cooler, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed at all lake stations, except at Pepin, Duluth, and Ashland sections. The storm has moved from the coast of Maine to New-Brunswick. A second storm has developed over the lake region, and is now central over Lake Erie, and a third storm is central north of Montana. The pressure is high in the Gulf States, the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and on the Northern Pacific coast. The pressure has risen in New-England, on the Atlantic coast, in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and on the Northern Pacific coast; it has fallen in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, and on the northern Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature has fallen in New-England, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, on the Northern Pacific coast, and has risen slightly in the lower lake region and on the northern Rocky Mountain slope. Rain or snow has fallen in the lake regions, and rain in the Ohio Valley. Rain is indicated for Northern New-England and the Middle States, and rain or snow in the lower lake region. Continued low and freezing temperatures are indicated for Northern New-England, Northern New-York, and the lower lake region, and cooler weather for the Middle Atlantic States. Slightly warmer weather is indicated for the Ohio Valley.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 13.—The Prohibition State Committee has issued a call for a State Convention, to be held in Des Moines, June 19. Candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Supreme Judge, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Railroad Commissioner will be nominated. The scheme to fuse with the Populists has been condemned by the leaders, and the Republican Party will be called upon to resubmit the liquor question to the people at once.

Freehold, N. J., May 13.—The Monmouth County Grand Jury handed in forty-nine indictments. More than a third of these were against Salvatore Cavaliere of Long Branch, who burglarized houses in that place, Red Bank, and other towns.

Skowhegan, Me., May 13.—Heman Whipple of Solon has been bunkoed out of $10,000 in a gold brick scheme by a man calling himself Dan Dean and by his confederates. Mr. Whipple is seventy-four years old.

Midland, Mich., May 13.—The residence of Frank Hale was burned, and Hale and his wife were suffocated. The children were rescued by neighbors, who declare that the fire was of incendiary origin.

GO BY THE ALMANAC

Never mind the meroury. Birds and blossoms say "Spring—Summer!" So does the store. Goods of all seasonable sorts are heaped up and priced down delightfully.

EMBROIDERED SILK CHIFFONS

Eyelet and buttonhole, embroidered, double width, all silk. Just the thing to cover changeable silks for waists. Beautiful, but it came a little too late. Meant for April selling and to be $6 and $7 yd. We say $2.50 yd.—less than cost of embroidering.

Broadway.

UMBRELLAS

Twilled union or Helvetia silk Umbrellas, 26 in., with hard wood natural sticks, paragon frames, firm and reliable, $1; with Dresden handles, $1.25.

Special lot, extra fine quality, with gold plate handles, $1.95. If they were not gold plate they would be $5.

Broadway.

CEDAR CHESTS

Some time there'll be Furs and Woolens to store—then you'll want a Cedar Chest, maybe. The moths won't thank you—they've no use for cedar. Strongest, best Chests we know of are $11.50, $12.50, $14, $17.

Moth bags, odorless, for packing away furs, 24x48 in., 60c; 30x50 in., 75c.
Camphor Balls, in 1 lb. tins, 16c.
Camphor Flakes, in 1 lb. tins, 16c.
Tar Paper, in box, 25c.
Tar Sheets, 40x48, 4c each.

Basement.

STATIONERY

Writing Tablets, four sizes, octavo, commercial, packet, commercial letter, plain and ruled, 10c each.
Economic Fountain Inkstands, 25c.
60 sheets Octavo Paper, ruled or plain, square envelopes to match in box, 19c.
Playing Cards, plain edges, 15, 20, 25 and 40c pack; gilt edges, 25 and 50c pack.

Book Store, Ninth Street.

YOU CAN SMILE

at the heat, Mr. Man, if you dress right. A Negligee rig is a good start.

Men's Negligee Shirts in madras, percale, cheviots, silk-and-wool, all silk and French flannels.
Men's bicycling, yachting, and traveling Caps in cloth, flannel, cheviots, and white duck, 50c to $2.
Bicycle Suits, $6, $7.50, $12, and up to $18.
Extra Trousers, double seats, cheviot, flannel and corduroy, $2, $2.50, $3.
Bicycle and Golf Hose, Scotch mixtures and plaids, $1.35 and up.
Men's oil tan cap, hand-sewed Driving Gloves, Dent's, $1.75.
Whitewash leather Military Gloves, $1.50.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

HOSE SUPPORTERS

Satin, fine quality silk elastic with improved clasp, 25c each; usually 50c.

Broadway.

HOME DECORATION

Plenty of little things to make the Summer home more homelike.

Japanese embroidered (gold) Pillow Tops, on finest quality Jap silk, 25 in. square, 37c each. You'll wonder why they are less than $1.
Beautiful extra long, fully fringed, handsomely embroidered Japanese silk Mantle Drapes, $1.50; were $2.50.
Drapery Silks, 32 in., fine quality, richly printed, flowers that look real, for cushion tops, &c., 45c yd.; should be $1.

Broadway.

SILVERWARE

Roger's and Hamilton's finest treble plate, newest designs, Ice Cream and Berry Forks, seasonable and beautiful, 35c; regularly 75c.

Broadway.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE. Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Commissioners Goddard and Midgley Confer in Chicago.

J. F. Goddard of this city, Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association, visited Chicago last week and on Saturday held a conference with Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association, and the representatives of the Chicago-St. Paul railroad lines relative to the trouble about the proper division of rates between the rail and lake lines.

Commissioner Goddard is believed to have submitted an ultimatum to the railroad lines, which the latter will take under advisement. The trouble appears to have arisen from the action of the lake-line combination in giving better divisions via Duluth than via Chicago. In consequence the Chicago roads have virtually boycotted the lake lines by charging local rates.

Bridgeport Grade Crossing Bill.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 13.—The railroad fight is now on in earnest here. City Attorney Davenport issued an open letter to Senator Marigold this morning, calling upon him to support the Davenport Grade Crossing bill, which the Railroad Committee at Hartford has reported favorably and upon which there will be a hearing on Thursday of this week. Senator Marigold opposes the Davenport bill because no limit to the city's share of the expenses is fixed by it. Mr. Marigold to-day issued a call to the taxpayers of the city, asking them to advise him as to the kind of a measure they prefer. He wants the city to pay a portion of the cost only where changes in the lay-out of the Consolidated Road are made which will prove a direct benefit to the city. He says, however, that he will support any measure a majority of the taxpayers of the city agrees upon.

Reinhart Will Not Testify.

Ex-Judge Noah Davis, referee appointed by the Supreme Court to take the testimony of ex-President Joseph W. Reinhart of the Atchison system in the matter of a suit brought by Mrs. Mathilda Wallace against Reinhart for $30,000, announced yesterday that the reference would have to be closed, because the courts had sustained Mr. Reinhart in his refusal to answer the questions put to him. At a previous hearing ex-President Reinhart declined to answer any of the questions on the ground that his answers might tend to incriminate him.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago last week aggregated 43,931 tons, as against 53,285 tons the previous week, and 54,875 tons last year. The Erie Railway carried 6,945 tons; the Lake Shore, 6,732 tons; the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 5,607 tons; the Pan Handle, 5,761 tons; the Michigan Central, 4,348 tons; the Nickel Plate, 3,788 tons; the Grand Trunk, 3,597 tons; Wabash, 2,724 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 2,653 tons, and the Big Four, 1,772 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Beginning to-morrow rates from Chicago to Southern points on packing-house products will be reduced 9 cents per 100 pounds. The lines between Chicago and the Ohio will reduce their 12-cent rate to 8 cents, and the lines south of the Ohio have already given notice of a reduction of 5 cents.

—Earnings of the Adirondack Railway for the quarter ended March 31 were: Gross earnings from operation, $56,318; operating expenses, $27,393; fixed charges, $13,025; surplus, $15,964; cash on hand, $36,052; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $523,102.

—The State Railroad Commissioners will give a hearing in Albany on Tuesday, June 4, at 2 P. M., on an application made under Section 59 of the Railroad law, by the Gloversville and Broadalbin Road for permission to build its road.

—Circulars have been issued announcing the appointment of B. W. Winchell as General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison, vice F. B. Semple, resigned.

—Judge Clark of the United States Court at Chattanooga, Tenn., has ordered that the Knoxville and Cumberland Gap Railroad be sold, unless the interest account is paid within twenty days.

—A report circulated last week that A. A. Robinson, President of the Mexican Central, was to become President of the Atchison system, is denied by the Atchison people.

—According to agreement the roads in the Trunk Line Association are expected to stop paying commissions on west-bound immigrant business on and after to-day.

—Officers of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road have hopes that the net earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30 will show 11 per cent. on the stock.

—Thomas H. Webb of Peoria, Ill., was elected President of the National Ticket Brokers' Association, at the annual meeting in St. Louis last week.

—The McKeesport and West Newton Passenger Railway Company was chartered in Philadelphia yesterday with a capital of $80,000.

—The Hocking Valley and Lake Erie Railroad, with $3,500,000 capital, has been incorporated in Columbus, Ohio.

—Horse cars have ceased to run in Hartford. All of the city lines are now equipped with the trolley system.

—D. Alexander has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the Queen and Crescent system.

—The annual convention of the order of Railway Conductors will be held in Atlanta, Ga., this week.

—The Southern Railway reports increased earnings for the first week in May of $21,856.

Driven to Suicide by Troubles.

Mrs. Jennie Kimmel, a Russian woman, thirty-five years old, committed suicide early yesterday morning by hanging herself in a vacant apartment, at 220 Madison Street. Illness, desitution, and the desertion of her husband, coupled with the fact that she had been served with a dispossess notice, drove her to the deed. She leaves four little children.

BAPTIST AND METHODIST MEETINGS

A Texas Minister Here to Solicit Aid for a School for Girls.

The Rev. George Smith of the Baptist College, at Abelene, Texas, and the Rev. Dr. John H. Luther of Temple, Texas, were introduced to the members of the Baptist Conference at their meeting yesterday at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

Mr. Smith is here to solicit aid to build a school for girls. Dr. Luther is on his way to Brazil to preach. He is seventy-one years old, and is a native of Rhode Island.

The Rev. Dr. Propes, a missionary from the Northwest, was also present, and made a few remarks about the condition of affairs at Seattle, Washington.

The Rev. Leighton Williams introduced Mrs. Hornabroker of Paris, France, who does missionary work there among American and English girls. "I can tell you some awful and some pathetic stories," Mrs. Hornabroker said, "about the lives of these girls if you will invite me to your churches to talk. I could tell you a most touching story of a young American governess in an eminent family against whom a most diabolical plot was laid, and who was rescued by us."

She did not tell the story, but asked that a pulpit be given her for a lecture.

The Rev. A. W. Hoder of the New-York City Union of Christian Endeavor, read a paper on "The Relations of the Pastor to the Modern Organizations of Young People." He said: "The question is, can we, as pastors, control these organizations of young people? Yes, if we proceed right. We ought not to be antagonistic or hostile to the Young people. The Christian Endeavor movement is a great power for good and is bound to march onward. We must go with it."

The attendance at the weekly conference of the Methodist ministers was held yesterday in the Methodist Book Concern Building, and was not as large as usual.

The subject of the day was, "The Power of the Imagination on the Pulpit." The paper was read by the Rev. Dr. W. P. George of Kansas.

A Wedding Gift for Judge McCarthy.

The clerks in the various parts of the City Court presented Judge McCarthy yesterday with a handsome clock and lamp as a wedding present.

The presents were sent to the Judge at his house, 125 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, where there will be a reception on Wednesday evening.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?

Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free a copy of the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New York at 2 Battery Place, 168, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 96 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 241 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN, YORK CLIFFS, MAINE. Opens June 1st. Romer Gillis, Manager, 71 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

White Mountains.

THE LEADING HAY-FEVER RESORT OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

For years the Summer home of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Quiet and homelike. Season, June 15—Oct. 1. Reasonable rates and special inducement to families.

W. A. BARRON, Mgr.

Mr. Barron will be at Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, ten days from May 8.

NEW-JERSEY.

HATHAWAY INN, Darlington, (Deal Beach,) N. J. Completely new and modern. The most beautiful spot on the Jersey coast. Seashore and country combined. Address HATHAWAY INN COMPANY.

THE ELBERON, ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY. This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

NEW-YORK.

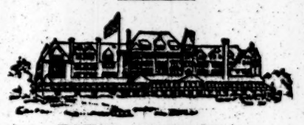
PAVILION HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y. NOW OPEN for the season; the most accessible suburban seaside resort; 25 minutes' delightful sail from South Ferry; popular prices. D. J. SPRAGUE.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.



HOTEL CASTLETON, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y. Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

Millbrook Inn, Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y., IS NOW OPEN. Trains at 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. by New-York Central R. R., via Dutchess Junction. Arrangements can now be made. Address, THOMAS WETHERAL, Manager.

A— FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

This favorite resort will open June 29 in its old-time style, with perfect cuisine and service. Apply WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner. H. P. C. JOHNSTON, Manager. HOTEL GRENOBLE, N. Y. CITY.

Ferncliff Hotel and Cottages, Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Select family hotel; superior accommodations; baths, gas, all improvements; stabling; large boathouse; boating, fishing, billiards, pool; 2,000 square feet of verandas. Plans, photographs, and terms at the hotel, or 31 West 26th St., New-York. E. J. DICKSON, Proprietor.

Ye LANCASHIRE INN, LIBERTY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y. Opens May 15th. HIGH-CLASS ALL-YEAR HOTEL. All modern conveniences. Send for particulars. F. W. LANCASHIRE & CO., Proprietors.

PROSPECT HOUSE AND COTTAGES, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON. WILL OPEN ABOUT JUNE 1. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. N. Y. office, Mad. Av. Hotel. Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH. MANHATTAN HOTEL NOW OPEN.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, OPENS JUNE 22. Address T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM LONG ISLAND CITY. ARVERNE HOTEL, ARVERNE, LONG ISLAND. Send for descriptive pamphlet. B. H. YARD, Proprietor. At Murray Hill Hotel Thursday evenings and Friday mornings until noon.

LONG BEACH On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 20. New-York Office Now Open. For terms and circulars, call or address THOMAS H. BRUSH, 45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. FURNISHED COTTAGES for HOUSEKEEPING.

HOTEL NEW POINT, AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., 30 miles from New-York; always cool; handsomest hotel on GREAT SOUTH BAY; 150 feet from water; piazzas inclosed in glass; open fireplaces; bathing, boating, and bluefishing. Terms moderate. Stabling for horses. E. HATHAWAY, (Room 47,) Times Building, N. Y. (Wednesdays.)

"THE EDGEMERE," between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; send for circular. Three completely furnished cottages. A. E. DICK, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

Richfield Springs.

Twenty-first Season. Richfield Springs, N. Y. SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS. OPEN JUNE 22 TO OCTOBER. NEW-YORK OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL. T. R. PROCTOR.

Richfield Springs, N. Y. THE "KENDALLWOOD." SEASON OF 1895 OPENS JUNE 1. ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. NEAR THE FAMOUS SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS. GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF, Owner and Prop.

Catskills.

GRANT HOUSE, JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y. Opens May 29. Rates reduced for June. For rates, circulars, &c., address J. D. BAILEY, Manager. Hotel Marlborough, Broadway & 38th St., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE. Open June 20. 3½ hours from New-York. CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y. (New-York office, 1,335 Broadway, Room 4.)

Adirondacks.

HOTEL DEL MONTE opens May 15.

This new hotel is situated on a pleasant drive from Saranac Lake Village and to Saranac Lake, just inside of the lake's elevation of 2,000 feet, near Hotel Ampersand. For rates, &c., address J. E. & W. H. MEAGHER.

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VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS. 2,500 feet elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains. An all season climate. Mild Spring, Cool Summer, Delightful Fall. Most complete bathing establishment in America.

Bath attendants from the best European baths. Baths from Flowing Hot Springs—hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.

One night's ride via the Chesapeake and Ohio Route. Leave New-York 3 P. M., arrive Springs 6 A. M. Sleeping and Dining Cars.

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TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentleman going to Europe will rent (Summer rate) handsomely-furnished apartment; private bath.

30th ST., 7 EAST.—Nicely furnished front to let; gentlemen only.

48th ST., 249 EAST.—Large furnished room for gentlemen; modern improvement; private family of adults; moderate.

136 EAST 18th, NEAR IRVING Place.—Bachelor apartment; large, cool rooms; bath; $7; private. Janitor.

308 WEST 35th ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; front and back parlor; all new; convenient to all theatres.

Hotels.

The Warwick, BROADWAY & 40TH ST., N. Y. Steam heat in every room. Everything new and first class throughout. FINEST CAFE IN THE CITY. Rooms, singly or en suite, for gentlemen only.

CLARENDON HOTEL, 18th ST. AND 4th AV., N. Y. A select family hotel of the highest reputation on the American plan. Rates to suit the times. C. L. BRIGGS.

Pianos.

At this season of the year, just previous to the general SUMMER STAGNATION in business, a piano can be bought or rented at lower prices and on more favorable terms than at any other time. We therefore offer SPECIAL SPRING SELECTIONS IN THE FAMOUS HARDMAN PIANO. ("The only Piano which Improves under Usage.") For the city, country, mountains, seashore, at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash, or on easy monthly payments. We make a specialty of renting large numbers of pianos for seaside or country use at very low figures. A call upon us, if you wish a piano for any purpose whatever, will certainly be to your advantage. Slightly used and second-hand pianos of all manufacturers at unprecedentedly low prices and on easiest monthly payments. Tuning, carting, and repairing promptly done. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 138 FIFTH AVENUE.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST—SUPPER. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON. A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them

MUST LEAVE THEIR CLUBS

Police Will Not Be Allowed to Join Political Organizations.

BOARD MAKES THE ORDER IMPERATIVE

The Force Will Not Parade This Year —Plan for Civil Service Examinations—Commissioners For Reorganization.

The meeting of the newly-constituted Board of Police Commissioners yesterday was made notable in several ways.

Among the important resolutions adopted was one forbidding any member of the police force to belong to a political club or association and ordering all who are now members of such clubs or associations to resign.

This order will deplete the membership of one clubhouse at least—that of the Pequod, erstwhile the political trysting place of the late and unlamented Commissioner from Buffalo, John C. Sheehan.

No more in the club's rooms must be seen the form of Inspector McLaughlin. If he emerges from his second trial without his shield, he may be seen there again, but he must not go there with it. W. S. Devery has the advantage of him, with an "ex-Captain" before his name, and Price may enjoy the same advantage, provided the courts direct that the hyphen also be affixed to his title.

Capt. Schultz must eschew the precincts of the Pequod, and its allurements must be foregone by Sergts, Lynch, Thomas, Coffey, and Hurlehy, and by Patrolmen E. A. Collins, Joseph Dowling, Martin Kelly, Patrick Lavin, Daniel Murray, M. H. Madden, John M. Gucken, Patrick M. Neiss, and Thomas Parks. Detective Thomas Grady must also seek another kind of club.

The resolution which will effect the change was submitted by Commissioner Andrews. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the attention of the police force be especially directed to the following extract from Chapter 569 of the Laws of 1895, and that the Chief of Police be directed to publish the resolution at once to all the officers of this department:

"No person in the police force shall be permitted to contribute, directly or indirectly, to any political fund, or to join, or be, or become, a member of any political club or association."

All officers of this department are hereby directed to conform immediately with the provisions of this act. If any members of the police force are now members of any political club or association, they are required to resgin at once from such membership.

The above provision of law is hereby incorporated into and made a part of the rules and regulations of this department. Commanding officers are instructed to see that it is promptly enforced.

President Roosevelt, when the board meeting opened yesterday, offered a resolution rescinding the action of the old board to have a parade and review of the force. It was resolved to have no parade on May 31, as intended. The Commissioners would give no reason for their action beyond saying that they thought it best.

Mr. Roosevelt made this announcement:

"I am receiving requests regularly relative to details in the department, which now come under the Chief of Police. Half of the communications contain some information of the politics of men making them. I will turn the communications over to the chief. I wish it to be understoood that it is the unanimous feeling in the board that no question of politics should have any weight in making details and requests, and will only be received with that understanding.

"I also have a number of requests in reference to application blanks and examinations. Some contain allusion to the man's politics. I shall refer all these applications to the Chief Clerk to be turned over to the Secretaries we shall provide for the Police Civil Service Board, again with the distinct understanding that no question of politics is to be considered. I shall at the proper time introduce a resolution forbidding the reception of applications in which politics is mentioned."

On the motion of President Roosevelt a resolution was adopted requesting the New-York City Civil Service Board to turn over to the Police Department the examination and application papers so far as completed of persons who have had physical examination before that board within the last six months.

The Commissioners adopted, subject to such additions and modification as may be found necessary, the rules and regulations now in force in the Civil Service Board for the examination of applicants for the police force and promotions as well.

President Roosevelt said that at the first examinations by the Police Civil Service Board only such men would be examined as have already applied to the Civil Service Board. It was decided to confer with Secretaries Babcock of the Custom House Civil Service Board and Post of the Post Office Board of Examiners, and to get the assistance of a number of the Federal examiners if possible.

President Roosevelt received a communication from the Civil Service Board giving information relative to men who are applicants for appointments to the police force, who were certified by the surgeons of the Civil Service Board as being physically defective. It is alleged that the police surgeons certified the same men to be sound.

The matter was referred to the Board of Surgeons for report. President Roosevelt said he wanted each surgeon to make a detailed report in each case.

Chief Burns reported to the board that the indictments against Sergt. William O'Toole of the Essex Market court and Detective Sergeant William Frink, who were charged with bribery, had been dismissed.

Commissioner Andrews asked whether it was the wish of the Commissioners to restore the two men to duty. President Roosevelt asked to lay the matter over until the next meeting, and offered a resolution directing the chief clerk to prepare and submit a list of all officers now under indictment, or who have been indicted within the last year. The resolution was adopted. It is believed that the Commissioners intend to take cognizance of all cases where members of the department have been accused of crime and place them on trial, even when they have been cleared in the courts.

Commissioner Andrews said there were a great many cases of complaints against officers which the board would see fit to investigate, and that special counsel would have to be employed.

Chief Clerk Kipp brought before the board over 100 applications for retirement of members of the force who have served twenty years and over. These applications have accumulated since the Lexow committee began its investigation. All the applications that were made under the twenty-year law were denied. They were in the main patrolmen. There are now pending a number of applicatoins of members of the force who have been twenty-five years and over on the force.

Among the twenty-five-year officers who are seeking retirement are Capts. Thomas Reilly of the East Fifty-first Street station and Creedon of the Morrisania station.

Commissioner Andrews said it was mandatory upon the Board under the bi-partisan law to retire all members of the force who have served twenty-five years on their own application, but that the retirement of these officers would cause inroads on the pension fund, which was in danger of being wrecked.

All the applications of the twenty-five-year men were referred to the Committee on Pensions, who will report whether any charges are pending against the officers. It is likely that Captains Creeden and Reilly will be retired shortly.

The board remanded to patrol duty Roundsman Orrin H. Sims of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Commissioner Andrews brought his case to the attention of the board. Sims was tried by Commissioner Kerwin on March 27, on charges made by Patrolman William J. Burke, who accused the Roundsman of being in a liquor store during his tour of patrol. Mr. Andrews said:

"This case was tried by Commissioner Kerwin, but I never heard of it before. In violation of the rules and practices, Commissioner Kerwin did not refer the case to me, but dismissed the charges. I heard of the case, and have examined the evidence. My conclusion is that the Roundsman was guilty, but we cannot reopen the case."

President Roosevelt said:

"The Roundsman should be remanded forthwith. We intend to zealously guard with interest every worthy man on the force. His interest is ours, but we will not tolerate laxity and inefficiency. The policemen have got to understand that."

Mr. Andrews offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Board of Police a list containing the names of all the Roundsmen in this department. This list shall be arranged in precincts and squads, and shall contain the date of the appointment of each Roundsman upon the police force, the date of his promotion to Roundsman, and the number of days' fine which he has incurred since his promotion to Roundsman.

"2—Captains and commanding officers of precincts and squads will report, in writing, to the Board of Police, through the Chief of Police, a detailed statement of the conduct and efficiency of each of the Roundsmen attached to the respective commands, with such recommendations as to the promotion or as to remanding to patrol duty of the Roundsmen under their command as they may see fit to make.

"3—The board takes this method of condemning in the strictest terms the theory which is believed to be current among the officers of this department, particularly among the Roundsmen. It is believed that many Roundsmen are laboring under the false impression that their efficiency is measured solely by the number of complaints which they make against their subordinates, and that there is an obligation upon them to make complaints with a certain frequency.

"Roundsmen are strictly cautioned to report every violation of the rules of this department, without partiality, fear, or favor. The discipline of the department depends in a large degree upon the faithful exercise of this important power, but Roundsmen must be exceedingly careful not to make an unjust complaint against any subordinate.

"In the exercise of this power Roundsmen may faithfully perform their duty only by making a large number of complaints, but it may also frequently happen in many cases that a Roundsman can best prove his efficiency by the prompt and faithful and alert manner in which the patrolmen under him perform their duty, and, consequently, by the few cases of complaint which may arise."

The Police Board strongly urged the passage of the Police Reorganization bill. This resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That this board respectfully but earnestly calls the attention of the Legislature to the need that it be given power for the purpose of present reorganization to dismiss, without recourse to the courts, those subordinates who, after full hearing, it deems are not possessed of the qualifications necessary for the maintenance of the proper moral condition and discipline and the efficient conduct and administration of the department.

"If this power be given to the board it can guarantee a thorough reform of the force and a clean and efficient police service; without this power the board will do all it can to produce these results, but will necessarily be cramped and embarrassed in its action. As in its opinion it is highly conducive to the attainment of these desirable results, this board respectfully urges in the Legislature the passage in its present form of the Senate bill, No. 889, 'Introductory, 159,' introduced by Senator Lexow.

The Commissioners have raised the fines imposed upon delinquent members of the force. They characterized the penalties prescribed by the old board as absurd. Commissioner Andrews brought up the case of Patrolman Peter McDonald of the King's Bridge squad, who was tried recently for being off post in a railroad station. He was accused of leaving his post on two occasions in one night. Roundsman Keating found him in a railroad station both times. Commissioner Andrews recommended that the officer be fined three days on the first charge and ten days on the second.

Some discussion followed. Mr. Parker looked up the policeman's record and found that he had had about thirty complaints against him since his appointment, in 1884. "He ought to be dismissed," said Commissioner Parker.

Mr. Andrews was also in favor of dismissing him, but President Roosevelt said he was in favor of showing extreme mercy to the officer, as this was the first serious case under the new régime in the Police Department. The Commissioners compromised on a fine of thirty days.

This resolution was passed at the meeting on Mr. Roosevelt's motion:

Resolved, That whenever there is a vacancy in the laborers' force, that is, in the force below the classified service, it will hereafter be filed by requisition, under Regulation 71 of Schedule G of the New-York City Civil Service Boards.

In speaking of the action of the board in requesting the passage of the Police Reorganization bill, President Roosevelt said after the meeting:

"The board will guarantee impartial and just treatment of everybody, without regard to politics or anything else except his record and character, but if we are to get a thoroughly upright and efficient force we must have the Reorganization bill. The opposition to it is the opposition in the interests of the corrupt and inefficient elements of the force. I want it understood that every honest and capable officer has in me a stanch friend, and I will do all I can to help his interest, but for the dishonest and incapable officer I have no pity."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A Play for Charity.—"A Duel of Hearts" will be produced at Palmer's Theatre on May 24 by Miss Maida Craigen and her company for the benefit of Seton Hospital in Spuyten Duyvil. This institution was founded by Sister Mary Dolores, formerly Miss Van Rensselaer, for the care of consumptives.

Among the patronesses are Miss May Crimmins, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. John Lyon Gardner, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. George Hecker, Mrs. Julius Hart, Mrs. Haggerty, Mrs. Duncan Harris, Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Floyd Jones, Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones, Mrs. Edward Keyes, Mrs. William Knapp, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Miss Emily Lynch, Miss Leary, Mrs. John Lawrence, Mrs. Del Monte, Miss Marié, Miss Elizabeth Miller, Mrs. Thomas Francis Meagher, Miss McMahon, Mrs. Frank Otis, Mrs. Edward Clarkson Potter, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Walter Roche, Mrs. J. W. Roosevelt, Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Mrs. Screver, Mrs. Paul Thiebaud, Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly, Mrs. Henry Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Vatabee, Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. George Waddington.

—Music at the Art Loan Exhibition.—The musicale arranged for this afternoon at the Art Loan Exhibition promises to be attractive. Miss Emma Thursby will sing "Villanelle," by Dell 'Acqua, and selections by Couen, Bemberg, and others. Mme. Van den Hende, the 'cellist, and Orton Bradley, pianist, will play a sonata, by Rubinstein. Mme. Van den Hende will also render selections from Saint-Saëns, Stradella, and Dunkler. Miss Lucille Saunders will sing selections from Gounod, Temple, and Molloy, and Perry Averill will sing the Toreador's song from "Carmen," and songs by Tosti, Gounod, Orton Bradley, and others. The concert will be in two parts, at 3:30 and at 5 o'clock.

—Mrs. Kidd's Reception.—At a luncheon party given yesterday by Mrs. George W. Kidd at her home, 853 Fifth Avenue, the guest of honor was Mrs. John W. Mackay. Among others present were Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. Burton Harrison, and Mrs. Charles Isham.

—Miss Woodward's Wedding.—Dr. and Mrs. Corydon Augustus Woodward of 49 West Forty-sixth Street, have cards out for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Daisy Grace Woodward, to Walter McQueen, on the evening of June 3 at 8 o'clock, in Holy Trinity Church, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue.

—To Spend the Summer in Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. James H. Stebbins of 80 Madison Avenue will sail for Europe on La Touraine on Saturday, to pass the Summer as usual, with those of their family who permanently reside there.

—A Trip on the Almy.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin will entertain a party on their yacht Almy on Decoration Day. A trip will be made up the Sound, the yacht starting at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and returning at 7 P. M.

—A Charity Entertainment.—Mrs. Richard Irwin, who is President of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, has arranged an entertainment to take place at the Mendelssohn Glee Club on Fortieth Street, near Broadway.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE TRIAL FOR PERJURY

Naval Medical Inspector Kershner's Case Well Defended.

THE RECORDED TESTIMONY SHUT OUT

A Large Attendance at the New York Navy Yard Yesterday to Hear the Court-Martial Proceedings.

The flag-draped room in building No. 7, at the New-York Navy Yard, which is used alternately as a court of justice and a hall of festivity, was yesterday the centre of attraction at the yard. Many gathered there who are interested in the proceedings of the court-martial which has been assembled by Secretary Herbert of the navy to determine Medical Insector Kershner's guilt or innocence of the two charges which have been brought against him.

So far as rank goes, the court-marital is one of the most weighty that has been assembled since the war. Its presiding officer is Rear Admiral John G. Walker, who is only one remove from the head of the active list. The junior member of the court has the same rank as the accused, and is senior to him by a few numbers only.

Other members are Commodore Rush R. Wallace, Capts. Albert Krautz, T. F. Kane, Winfield Scott Schley, H. F. Picking, Silas Casey, Medical Directors Bogart and Wells, and Medical Inspectors Charles H. White and Thomas N. Penrose.

First Lieut. Charles H. Lauchelmer of the United States Marine Corps. is Judge Advocate of the court. A Judge Advocate is primarily the Government's prosecutor, but he must be also the defendant's guide and friend. He takes that character when he notes any lapses in the conduct of the defense which would tend to weaken the defendant's cause.

Joseph H. Choate and E. B. Hinsdale appeared as counsel for the accused, and Lieut. Laucheimer confined himself exclusively to his function as prosecutor, it having become apparent that he need feel no concern on the score of inexpert handling of the defendant's case.

Dr. Kershner was asked if he was ready for trial and he said he was. The charges were then read. They have been fully published in The New-York Times, but briefly they are that the accused had been the instrument of making public certain matters connected with the navy, in violation of a lawful order of regulation, and that he had perjured himself when asked about it in an official court of inquiry.

The charges and their specifications were very long, and their reading required much time. During it Dr. Kershner was imperturable. When it was finished Mr. Choate called attention to the wording of the regulation which it is charged that his client had violated. The regulation, he said, permitted correspondence between officers of the navy and the Navy Department. He had found that the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, to whose chief his client was charged with sending copies of official letters, which had subsequently got into print, was a part of the Navy Department. Therefore his client had not dishonored the regulation, but had acted in accordance with it.

Lieut. Laucheimer rose to explain that the correspondence forwarded to the Surgeon General had been sent non-officially, and that the bureau could not take official cognizance of it; that to do so it would have to go through the official channels. Mr. Choate said he had failed to find all that in the regulation quoted, and the Lieutenant said that, while that was the case, it was a rule that was always observed, whereupon Mr. Choate said that he was at a disadvantage in not being familiar with laws that are not in print.

The court was cleared to deliberate on the objection entered by Mr. Choate, and when the doors reopened Admiral Walker announced that the objection had not been sustained.

The accused was then called upon to plead, and answered "Not guilty" to the two charges and their specifications.

Then the defense showed its hand. Mr. Choate said that the Judge Advocate had handed him a statement which it was proposed to introduce as evidence. The document was the record of the proceedings of the preliminary court of inquiry which had assembled to ascertain if Kershner had been guilty of giving information to the press about service matters. Mr. Choate entered an objection to the document being admitted as evidence. He quoted authorities to show that such documents can only be entered when oral testimony cannot be obtained.

"Now, somebody," said Mr. Choate, "has heard what the witness said before that court. The testimony of somebody would be the best evidence. I therefore object to this record being used when it has not been shown that oral testimony cannot be produced."

The court sustained the objection.

Lieut. H. P. Huse, who was Judge Advocate of the court of inquiry, was called as a witness. Interrogated by the Judge Advocate, he explained where and when the court had met and for what purpose. He could not recall, he said, the exact language of witness, but he knew the substance of it.

"Here is the record of that court," said Lieut. Laucheimer. "I will now ask you to use it for reference."

"I object," interrupted Mr. Choate. "I object to the witness examining the record until he has exhausted all he can remember of the case. There are two means of evidence in a case of perjury—one by written documents, which speak for themselves, and one by oral testimony."

"This is my witness," protested the Judge Advocate, "and I object to the defense laying out my line of prosecution."

Mr. Choate's objection was not sustained and, in reply to the question put by the Judge Advocate, Lieut. Huse asserted that the record was a true copy of the proceedings. Mr. Choate objected to the next question, which was an unimportant one, and the Judge Advocate arose to show the court to what length the defense might proceed, if it were allowed.

Mr. Choate said, simply: "I object to the Judge Advocate laying out our plan of defense."

The Judge Advocate blushed. Every one except Mr. Choate joined in the laugh that followed.

Lieut. Huse, by ruling of the court, was then permitted to reply to questions, with the record for a guide. When the Judge Advocate had finished with the witness, Mr. Choate took him in hand, as well as the record. When the document had been passed to him he asked the witness to give him the substance of all it contained. Mr. Huse acquitted himself with much credit in complying with so difficult a feat of memory. The subsequent questions led up to this one:

"In framing your questions to the accused, you understood the line of inquiry to be for the purpose of ascertaining how verbatum copies of this correspondence got into print?"

"I object," exclaimed the Judge Advocate.

"This is a serious charge against my client," observed Mr. Choate. "I think that we should have a fair chance of trial."

"That question," said the Judge Advocate, "is a violation of law, and it is my duty to call the court's attention to it."

"But it is not," replied Mr. Choate, "for the Judge Advocate to say what line of defense we shall adopt."

The Judge Advocate said that the question required the witness to interpret the original order to the court. Mr. Choate said that he had asked the witness to unfold his mind, which was not before the court.

The court sustained the objection. It went into executive session a moment later to decide whether a witness, who had admitted holding two conversations with the Judge Advocate, should tell all that had been said on the two occasions. An objection to it, entered by the Judge Advocate, was also sustained.

Medical Director Delevan Bloodgood testified that he had received from Kershner copies of the correspondence which had subsequently got into print, and the sender into a court-martial. He had destroyed the letters and inclosures and had kept no copies of either. He had known accused since the war. He had regarded the letter and its contents as a confidential communication from a personal friend. He had destroyed the letters from no other reason except that it was his habit to do so.

The court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

SAMUEL E. AYMAR SENTENCED

The Defaulting Bookkeeper Sent to the Kings County Penitentiary.

Samuel E. Aymar will join his brother-in-law, Samuel C. Seely, in the Kings County Penitentiary within a few days.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Aymar was sentenced to six and a half years' imprisonment for robbing the National Shoe and Leather Bank of $20,000 while serving as bookkeeper. He pleaded guilty to the offense last week.

Ayman had a long talk with his daughter and son in the prisoners' room before he was brought into the courtroom. He appeared to be quite cheerful, and spent half an hour smoking a cigar with evident pleasure.

Frank Angel, the defendant's lawyer, made a plea for clemency. He said that as Aymar had pleaded guilty a long sentence would encourage rather than defer other criminals to continue in their crime and to put the people to the greater expense of long and tedious trial rather than save them such costly undertaking by pleading guilty. Mr. Angel asked that Aymar be sent to the Kings County Penitentiary instead of the Erie County Penitentiary, so that his parents, who are over seventy-three years of age, and live at Jamaica, L. I., might sometimes see him. Mr. Angel continued:

"The defendant was not a hardened criminal. He had repented of his crime, had surrendered a himself, and confessed his guilt. As in all such cases, the innocent members of his family must suffer."

Judge Benedict said the only mitigating question the court had to consider was the fact that the defendant, by having pleaded guilty, had saved the expense of a trial. He then passed sentence.

COLLAPSED UNDER A HEAVY LOAD

A Floor at 125 Attorney Street Fell, but No One Was Hurt.

The second floor of an old building at 125 Attorney Street collapsed at 5:30 last night under the weight of 400 tons of paper and cardboard, stored in it by the occupants, the American Co-operative Paper-Box Company.

The mass of débris fell into the wagon room of Herring Brothers' stable, on the ground floor of the building. Three wagons standing there were damaged, but as there was no one working in the paper-box factory at the time, no one was hurt.

The rooms over the front of the stable are occupied by the school of the Jewish Congregation of Ansia Prelook. The floor here remained intact. The rooms were empty at the time, and so was the tailor's shop of Julius Cohen and Abraham Weiss, on the third floor of the building, in the rear.

Two men in the front part of the stable, where the horses are stalled, were the only persons about the place when the crash came. They were in no danger. The building is owned by Frank Haas, a real estate dealer, who lives in New-Jersey. It was damaged about $500.

Edward Cohen Said to be Insane.

Edward Cohen of Buffalo was placed on trial for forgery yesterday before Recorder Goff.

He is charged with forging the name of his uncle, A. A. Solomon of 37 Beaver Street, to a check for $15.

The defense is insanity, and to sustain that plea Drs. Floyd S. Crego and Eugene L. Falk, both insanity experts, of Buffalo, N. Y., testified that Cohen is suffering from insanity, and that he had been confined in the Provident Retreat, an asylum for the insane, in Buffalo.

Dr. J. E. Kelly of the Tombs medical staff testified that while confined in that prison Cohen showed signs of mental weakness by his habits and deportment. He gave it as his opinion that Cohen is insane.

Arrested for Contempt of Court.

Claude Bertholon and J. B. Victor Rigaumont, fashionable tailors at 398 Fifth Avenue, were arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshals, on a warrant issued by order of Judge Lacombe for contempt of court.

They had declined to pay $350 costs for taking testimony in the suit in equity of Miller against Bertholon & Rigaumont for infringement of patent rights.

After their arrest the tailors gave security for the costs and were discharged.

Five-dollars'-worth of umbrella for $3.75.

All-silk, good silk, steel-frame-Congo handle, silver trimmed.

Good as our $5 "Tip-top"? No; that isn't an ordinary five-dollar umbrella.

Half-lined suit—wind blows through the back and front; the lining in the sides holds the coat in shape. All the lining there is is silk, and the cloth is as luxurious as cloth can be. $28.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

LINEN SHEETS.

We have purchased from a Belfast Manufacturer, at a reduction of 50 per cent., 500 Pairs Hemstitched Linen Sheets and 600 Pairs Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, which are now on sale at the following extraordinary low prices:

Sheets, 72x90 inches, at $2.75, $3.00 and $3.25 per pair.

Sheets, 90x90 inches, at $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 per pair.

PILLOW CASES.

Pillow Cases, 22½x36 inches, at 75 cents, 90 cents and $1.10 per pair.

DRESS GOODS.

French Crepons and Chiffons, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 qualities, at 75 cents yard.

$2.50, $3.00 and $4.00 grades, at $1.60 per yard.

SLIP COVERS.

For the first time in this city we are showing Imperial Cotton Damask for Furniture Slip Covers, at $10.00 per set of 5 to 7 pieces. The best shrunk wool binding is used; the fit is guaranteed. There are several widths of stripe in five different colorings, cream, ecru, drab, bronze and white.

This is the best we have had in our Upholstery department this season.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

ANOTHER HEAVY DAY IN STOCKS

Bears Were Pleased to Speak of a Reaction, but Its Effect Was Slight—The Strength of the Market.

The security market yesterday developed what the bears were pleased to call a reaction. This characterization did not displease those who believe that a bull market is at hand, for the decline averaged only fractions, after advances running into high units and tens. Any comfort to be derived from such a process of settling values was so far from being begrudged that it was extended smilingly.

Effort to break the market furnished the best possible test of its strength. London manipulators took away all the inspiration from that quarter for higher prices by dumping securities wholesale on the market. Failing to make it appear topheavy from overbuying, they circulated weather reports calculated to create the impression that midwinter had suddenly revisited the crop region. This play, while not effectual in stopping the demand for Americans, turned the course of prices in London.

Since that market is in full swing before the opening of business here, it was hoped by those who wished a downward turn that sellers would rush in and drive prices to a lower level. Plans miscarry as often in the stock market as anywhere. In this instance they deserved failure, for nothing had been more clearly shown in the last week than that buyers had entered the market in earnest and there were a multitude of them. The result was that offerings were promptly met.

After the first pressure to sell had been relieved, prices rebounded. They touched last week's figures in most securities, and in some of them went above the highest quotations. The contest between the opposing sides was very sharp from 10 o'clock until noon, when 400,000 shares of stock had changed hands. In the remaining three hours of business sales were less impetuous.

Reports from the West denied serious damage to the staple crops by storms. They showed that the frost had not only done no harm, but had been of positive benefit by killing off the bugs. Then dealings proceeded normally.

The rally from the low point tempted profit-taking, especially as London had closed with declines for the day. Prices accordingly drooped somewhat in the last hour. Buying orders checked any important decline. The stocks most active were those that had suffered from manipulation, such as the Grangers, Reading, Atchison, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Texas and Pacific, and Wabash preferred. They closed irregularly. Sales did not reach as much as 10,000 shares in any other railroad stocks, and the changes in the active railroad list contained as many plus as minus signs. In other words, reaction did not touch the general list.

Among the industrials Whisky gained 1⅛ per cent. on prospects of successful work under the reorganization, and the postponement of the decision in the quo warranto proceedings in the Illinois Supreme Court until the October term. Sugar lost ⅝, and Chicago Gas ⅝. Sales in these three stocks were 111,190 shares of Whisky, 35,975 of Sugar and 60,099 of Chicago Gas. There were enough sales of other industrials to bring their percentage in the market about 30 in a total of 690,856 shares. This made the heaviest single day's business in several years.

The temper of the market was reflected in rates for foreign exchange, which opened heavy. It steadied on the decline, but bankers manifested no disposition to advance it. Their feeling was so strong that its tendency would continue downward, meaning that foreign buying had been retarded only for the moment, that they would not take even speculative risk with it.

Wheat moved upward yesterday on frost reports, improved cables, and decrease in the visible supply by 2,573,000 bushels, to 59,623,000 bushels. The advance was about 1¾c per bushel on sales of 6,155,000 bushels. July closed at 69⅝c, and September at 69⅞c. Corn followed wheat, gaining ⅝@⅝c per bushel for the day. July closed at 55⅞c, and sales reached 390,000 bushels.

Bridge Engine Off the Track.

While switching a train of cars at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the north track of the Brooklyn side of the bridge, the two forward wheels of Engine No. 10 jumped the track. Traffic was suspended for about three-quarters of an hour.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

"Is there not a double excellency in this?" (Merry Wives.)

First, because of its high grade of quality and workmanship.

Second, because it is sold at manufacturing prices.

We have at present a vast and varied assortment of attractive and durable furniture for country houses and seaside villas.

The light and willowy kind for porch and veranda, or the more solid and substantial styles for general household use.

Like Cap'n Cuttle, "Make a note of it," and

Buy of the Maker.

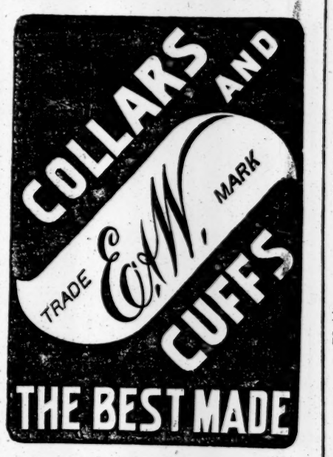
GEO. C. FLINT CO., 43, 45, 47 West 23d St.

Children In Summer

Are so much on the go that the very best footwear is none too good especially for the seaside or mountains. The Russet Goat Shoe shown above has given the greatest satisfaction. It is made of the best imported materials, on a broad toe last and cut and finished with a view to supporting the childs foot *without pressure anywhere*. Spring heels. Sizes 4 to 8, widths, B, C, D. Price $1.75.

Children's shoes as well as everything else they wear can be purchased to the best advantage there where their outfitting is made a special business.

60-62 West 23d St.



CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The three men arrested on Sunday on suspicion that they were connected with the alleged murder of Policeman Frederick R. Williamson were discharged by Justice Burke in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on the ground of insufficient evidence. The police were unable to connect them even with the larceny of the policeman's watch. The police are still working on the case.

—The forty-sixth annual convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will open at noon to-day in Tammany Hall. It is expected that more than 1,000 delegates will be present. Among the questions to be considered will be the necessity for unity of action among Irish organizations and the financial condition of the order.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamship City of Peking arrived at that port Sunday, May 12, with mails from China and Japan. The mails are due to arrive in this city the morning of Friday, May 17.

—The Prospect House, Atlantic Highlands, will open on June 3, under new management, and offers special terms for June and December. The hotel has an elevation of 200 feet.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, granted an order directing the Kings County Trust Company to pay Mirabeau L. Towns $7,214.85, as his share of the judgment of $13,268.08 which he received from the Long Island Railroad Company, in favor of Mary Wiley, whose two feet were amputated by a car of the company.

—The Brooklyn letter carriers sent a delegation to Postmaster Sullivan yesterday and said that a uniform method of salutation was not only proper, but also necessary to maintain a high standard of discipline.

—Police Superintendent William J. McKelvey of the Brooklyn Police Department started for Washington yesterday afternoon to attend the convention of Police Chiefs, which takes place there to-day.

Long Island.

—Theodore E. Scholle, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court to set aside a verdict of $50 obtained against him in the Queens County Court by John Sahr of Newtown. About a year ago Scholle shot and killed a horse owned by Sahr. The officer claims he killed the horse as an act of humanity. Sahr valued the animal at $140, and brought suit for that amount. He got a verdict for $100, and on appeal that was reduced to $50.

—Burglars broke into the carriage factory of Oakley & Griffin, at East Williston, early yesterday morning. They blew open the firm's safe, but only secured two sets of carriage harness. The noise of the explosion aroused several persons living near the factory, and they hurried to the scene, but the burglars had left.

—John M. Howell and Cart Brewster of Bay Shore were returning to that place across the Great South Bay on Sunday. Their boat became entangled in some of the pound nets, and they were prisoners for several hours. They reached home at midnight.

—The Jamaica Good Government Club will hold an election of Trustees on May 21.

Yonkers.

—The third annual meeting of the Underhill Society of America will be held in the hall of the Woman's Institute in this city on the afternoon of Saturday, June 15. Persons in any way connected with the Underhill family are requested to send their names and addresses to Edward Underhill, Box 272, Yonkers Post Office.

—Rising Star Lodge, No. 450, F. and A. M., will hold a regular communication in their rooms this evening at 7 o'clock, to which brothers of other lodges are invited. The third degree will be conferred upon five candidates, and District Deputy Grand A. B. Guion will assist. A social session will follow in the banquet hall.

—The following have been drawn to serve as jurors at the May term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, beginning on the 20th: Grand Jurors—W. A. Drinkwater and C. R. Culver; Petit Jurors —T. C. White, Thomas Frain, George Bashford, Meyer Lowenthal, H. S. Brown, and W. H. Garrison.

—A union meeting of several churches was addressed in the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Knowles, General Secretary, in the interests of the American Sabbath Union. The exercises were participated in by several of the city pastors.

—M. J. Walsh and William Duge have gone to Rochester to attend the convention of the Grand Court of the State of New-York, Ancient Order of Foresters of America, which is being held in that city. They represent Court Palisade of Yonkers.

—The five City Assessors met yesterday, but transacted no business, as they did not know whether they were still in office on account of the new city charter. The Health Commissioners are in a similar predicament.

—Baseball promises to be one of the features of the Tennis Club sports this season. Next Saturday a match will be played with the Palisade Boat Club team, and other matches are arranged for the future.

—The Yonkers Historical and Literary Association will hold a meeting this evening in the association room, Woman's Institute Building, at 8 o'clock.

—Henry J. Quinn has obtained a permit to erect an apartment building for flats at 183 and 185 Buena Vista Avenue.

Westchester County.

—A German Lutheran Church has been started in White Plains, and rooms have been engaged over Hopper's grocery, where services will in the future be conducted in the German language by Director Bohm, on every second Sunday morning in the month at 10 A. M. The Rev. Mr. Bohm is Director in the College in Unionville, founded two years ago by St. Matthew's Church of Broome Street, New-York, for the education of German theological students.

—The patrons of the Consolidated Gas and Electric Light Company in Port Chester are incensed at the order of James H. Moran, the receiver, that consumers using less than a half of a thousand feet of gas would be charged $1. Mr. Moran says that a charge of less than that amount would not pay for collecting the bills and reading the meter. The small consumers object.

—The new Presbyterian Church at Scarborough, erected by Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard as a memorial to her husband, will be dedicated this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Admission to the church will be by invitation only. The dedicatory sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New-York.

—The Free Public Library in Tarrytown has been opened for the use of the citizens of the village and vicinity. The library hours are from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M., except Sundays and legal holidays. About 200 new volumes were donated to the library last week.

—It was so cold Sunday night that the ground froze, and early yesterday morning there was a coating of ice on the brick sidewalks in Sing Sing.

SEALING IN BERING SEA

Great Britain Declines to Agree to a Rule of the United States.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 13.—The British Government has decided not to renew the agreement with the United States respecting the sealing up of arms and implements of sealing vessels proceeding to Bering Sea during the closed season. This information came in an official message to the Collector of Customs Sunday, and is in consequence of the non-payment of the $425,000 indemnity due to British sealers and withheld by the American Government after having been formally agreed to.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Acting Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department had conferences this morning with Attorney General Olney and Acting Secretary of State Uhl in regard to the secret instructions issued to the United States agents on the Seal Islands, in Bering Sea. These instructions will be forwarded to San Francisco, and sent from there to the Seal Islands by the steamer of the North American Commercial Company, which leaves about May 30.

COMING EVENTS.

—Illustrated lecture on "Japan and Her War," by Takeo Noya of Japan, Church of the Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, this evening.

—Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses, commencement and reception, hospital, this evening.

—Henry Watterson, lecture on "Abraham Lincoln," Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, tonight.

—Hotel Men's National Convention, opening session, Delmonico's, 11 A. M. to-day.

—American Dialect Society meeting, Columbia College to-day, 4:30 P. M.

Bed Linen

For Summer Homes at "The Linen Store."

Attention is invited to the following special values:

Hemstitched Sheets,

Single-Bed Size, at 3.00, 4.50 a pair.

Double-Bed Size, at 4.00, 4.50, 5.00 a pair.

Hemstitched Pillow Cases,

22½x36, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50 a pair.

25x36, 1.50, 1.75, 2.25 a pair.

27x36, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 a pair.

Hemstitched Bolster Cases,

Single-Bed Sizes, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 each.

Double-Bed Sizes, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00 each.

Equally good values in Table Linen, Towels, and Quilts. A full line of Summer Blankets.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

14 WEST 23D ST.

Dunn says the weather will be RAIN to-day.

O'NEILL'S

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

To-day, Tuesday,

GREAT CLEARING SALE

LADIES' JACKETS.

Ladies' Jackets in Mixed and Solid Black Cheviots,

Tuesday
May 14-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

WIDENING OF ELM STREET

The City's Counsel Propose to Hasten the Work of Proving Titles.

A PLAN THAT PLEASES THE OWNERS

But Their Lawyers Will Consider the Matter—The Proposition Is to Employ Title Guarantee Companies.

The three Commissioners appointed by Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court on March 4 to take evidence relative to the titles of property which has been condemned for the purpose of widening and extending Elm Street held their first meeting yesterday at 37 Liberty Street.

In addition to the Commissioners, ex-Judge Charles H. Truax, ex-Judge William G. Choate, and Joel B. Erhardt, there were present Corporation Counsel Scott and A. B. Boardman, representing the city, and about seventy-five property owners, the majority of whom were represented by counsel. About one-half of the condemned properties, including most all of the larger estates, were represented. The first part of the proceedings was devoted to a careful survey of the map of the proposed changes from City Hall Place, near Chambers Street, to Great Jones Street, opposite Lafayette Place. A partial list of the property owners and their attorneys was then made out.

The principal object of the meeting, as explained by ex-Judge Truax, was to arrange upon some speedy way of proving the titles, so that work may be begun as quickly as possible on the street.

In view of this object, Mr. Boardman submitted a plan which, though not particularly acceptable to the lawyers, seemed to suit the property owners present. His plan is to virtually take the proceedings attendant upon proving titles out of the hands of the lawyers and make their services unnecessary by employing two title guarantee companies of this city.

"Solely for the purpose of saving claimants the expense of proving titles, or of being classed among 'unknown owners,'" said Mr. Boardman, "I am willing to take the policy of either of the title insurance companies as prima facie evidence of the ownership and interest of claimants." This would do away, he said, with the old method of proving titles by witnesses, which is tedious and unsatisfactory.

Under the old method, Judge Prior said, the commission cannot examine more than two titles a day, which would mean that several years would be consumed before work could be begun in widening Elm Street. The Commissioners, he said, are satisfied that if the plan suggested is adopted they can finish their work in six or eight months.

Mr. Boardman stated that the title insurance companies would probably make out titles for lots measuring 25 by 100 feet for a fee of $35. This would include everything, and would be the only expense entailed upon the owners in the transaction. This plan further proposes that each property owner prepare a statement of the material facts affecting his own parcel, such as the date of purchase by him, the price paid, gross and net rents collected, sums paid for taxes, and every other fact which he may deem material as throwing light upon the value of the particular parcel. The city, on its part, will prepare a similar statement of additional facts bearing upon the value of the different parcels. When the facts about which both parties concerned agree have been collected, they will be put into proper form for easy reference, and a printed statement will be offered in evidence and used by the real estate experts.

The question of the selection and number of real estate experts to be employed in estimating the value of buildings, the cost of removal, &c., was also discussed. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the right number would be four, two to represent the city and two the property owners.

They lawyers present were divided as to their opinion of Mr. Boardman's plan. They finally decided to have a meeting and decide upon the matter. The property owners were united in their approval of the plan.

Mr. Boardman said that the plan he proposed was the one adopted in the condemnation of the Bowling Green site for the proposed new Custom House, and that there had been no difficulty in making an agreement about nearly all the facts, and in choosing expert witnesses, and that the arrangement had proved to be to the interest of everybody concerned.

At the conclusion of the proceedings Judge Truax gave notice to the property holders on the south side of Great Jones street, on the north side of Bleecker Street, and on Bond Street that they must be prepared to present their claims by 2 o'clock May 27.

TO REMOVE LINCOLN'S STATUE

Changes to be Made in Prospect Park's Plaza.

The statue of Lincoln which stands in front of the main entrance of Prospect Park Brooklyn, will be taken down to-day and hereafter will occupy a suitable site in the flower garden, near the Beethoven bust.

This change was the result of the desire of Park Commissioner Squier, who believes that the approach to the park will be made more beautiful and that the statute will be of more value in the flower garden than in front of the park. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic were also desirous of having the statue in the park.

As soon as the statue is removed, the large fountain on the plaza will be taken down, because the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen believe that its removal will materially add to the beauty of that section of the park, and especially to the magnificent granite arch erected by the city in memory of the soldiers and sailors from Kings County who lost their lives during the civil war.

Park Commissioner Squier intends to reconstruct the plaza, and he has communicated with the landscape artists so that work may be begun at once.

APPLICANTS MUST WAIT UNTIL JUNE

No Appointments as Magistrates Before About the 20th of Next Month.

The chances are that the lawyers who are candidates for appointment by Mayor Strong as City Magistrates or Justices of the Court of Special Sessions will have to wait until June 30 or thereabout before learning whether they are going to get places.

The Republican politicians are saying jubilantly that almost all the appointees will be Republicans. They say that the Mayor has about determined that he has already appointed Democrats enough.

Whether this is so or not can better be determined later. Mayor Strong proposes to carefully ascertain the qualifications of the applicants before making any selections.

Election at the Stock Exchange.

Brokers and other members of the Stock Exchange had too much business on hand yesterday to give more than passing notice to the annual election.

A so-called independent ticket was given out, in which several places in the Governing Committee were contested. The result will be announced from the rostrum to-day.

J. M. FINKBONE ARRESTED AGAIN

The Brooklyn Lawyer Charged with Offering a Spurious Check for a Hotel Bill—Held in $2,500 Bail.

Lawyer John M. Finkbone of 271 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, recently held for the Grand Jury on the charge of swindling Jeweler Untermeyer of Maiden Lane, was again a prisoner in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. He was arrested at his office, in the Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Horace S. Craig, bookkeeper of the Hotel St. Lorenz, 127 East Seventy-second Street, charged him with getting, on July 28, 1894, $30 on a check on the Hudson River Bank, which he offered in payment for a hotel bill of $63.

The check was drawn to Finkbone's order by S. D. Thomas. At the Hudson River Bank no such depositor was known.

Henry Mono, a grocer of 434 Second Avenue, claims to have had a similar experience with Finkbone. He swears that Finkbone, on July 20, 1894, gave him, in payment for a debt of $8, a check for $30 on the Hudson River Bank, and that he gave him $22 in return. The check, dated July 20, was drawn to the order of Finkbone and signed by J. D. Potter. It was indorsed by J. M. Finkbone. The bank said that it had no depositor with the name of J. D. Potter.

Alfred J. Heine, who appeared for Finkbone, waived examination, and Justice McMahon held Finkbone in $2,500 bail for trial on the first charge and in $500 bail on Mono's charge.

Justice McMahon said that other people have tried to get warrants for Finkbone's arrest, and that he sent them before the Grand Jury.

MIXED OVER NEW-YORK'S MAYOR

A BROOKLYN MAN THOUGHT MR. GILROY RULED.

Secretary Beam of the Bridge Trustees, at a Meeting of the Board Yesterday, Caused Considerable Amusement.

In Brooklyn men who do not read the newspapers are often secured for jury duty. Secretary Henry Beam of the Board of Brooklyn Bridge Trustees would make a good juror.

At a meeting of the Trustees yesterday he called the roll three times in succession, and twice called "Mayor Gilroy" instead of Mayor Strong. The papers have recorded a change in the Municipal Administration of New-York with which Mr. Beam is apparently unacquainted. It may be said, however, in his favor that he is handicapped by the speed with which news travels in Brooklyn, or perhaps he dislikes newspapers anyway, as they have from time to time criticised the board of which Mr. Beam is Secretary.

Secretary Beam is known as a very conservative member of the Board of Bridge Trustees, not overanxious to discuss or welcome changes of any sort that disturb the familiar order.

The Bridge Trustees met in open session at 3 o'clock, with President James Howell in the Chair. Vice President E. V. Skinner, Seth L. Keeney, Clarence A. Henriques, and Mayor Schieren were present.

Secretary Beam called the roll.

"Mr. President," Mr. Henriques said, "I think Mr. Beam had better call the roll again. He made an error."

Mayor Schieren, who was sitting near Mr. Beam, nodded his head and laughed. President Howell told Mr. Beam to call the roll a second time.

Secretary Beam was amazed. He adjusted his eyeglasses very carefully and began again. He called each name distinctly. Mayor Schieren answered promptly when his name was called. Then Mr. Beam called out "Mayor Gilroy," and every one laughed. All the Trustees demanded in chorus that Secretary Beam call the roll a third time as he had made a serious blunder.

"A mistake!" Mr. Beam said. He blushed, stammered, and began again. This time, the third reading, Secretary Beam did remember that there had been some change in New-York. He hesitated a moment after calling Mayor Schieren's name, thought intently, and then called triumphantly, "Mayor Strong."

Mayor Schieren and the other Commissioners laughed heartily.

Mr. Beam claims that if Mayor Strong would attend the Trustees' meetings occasionally he would become more familiar with his name.

The Board of Trustees held two executive sessions, one before and one after the open meeting.

At the open meeting permission was granted to the Union Elevated Railroad Company to build a stairway from the new station at the Brooklyn terminal to the east side of Washington Street.

A request made by the New-York Mail and Transportation Company, to be allowed to lay two metal pipes across the bridge was referred to the Executive Committee.

Bridge Engineer Martin said that while there had been a few failures in the new bridge electric lights, they had been in operation every night the last month.

The Trustees then went into executive session concerning the settlement for the lighting and other matters.

Bridge Engineer Martin said he expected that by September the New-York terminal of the bridge would be finished.

The Secretary's report for April gave the total traffic receipts for the month as $106,256.30, an increase of $630.02 over the receipts for April of last year. The total number of passengers transported during the month was 3,872,434, an increase of daily average of 1,924 over that of March. The total amount of cash in bank and on hand was $341,353.66.

PLACED ON THE ARMY RETIRED LIST

Major Crandall on Account of Age and Capt. Lloyd for Disability.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Major Frederick M. Crandall, Third Infantry, now stationed at San Diego Barracks, California, was placed on the retired list of the army today, having reached the age limit, sixty four years.

Crandall was born in Pennsylvania and appointed to the Military Academy from Maryland in 1848. He served in the volunteer service from August, 1861, to April, 1866, when he was mustered out. In 1867 he entered the regular service as First Lieutenant of the Thirty-eighth Infantry. He received three brevets for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.; gallant and meritorious service in the capture of Fort Blakely, Ala., and for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

Capt. T. J. Lloyd of the Eighteenth Infantry, now stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was to-day placed on the retired list on account of disability. He was born in Pennsylvania, from which State he was appointed to the Military Academy in 1861.

The retirement of Major Crandall and Capt. Lloyd promotes Capt. J. H. Sanno of the Seventh Infantry to a Major, and Lieuts. Young of the Seventh and Burr of the Eighteenth to be Captains.

Capt. A. R. Chapin, Assistant Surgeon, was also retired on account of disability.

Charged with Bigamy and Larceny.

DETROIT, Mich., May 13.—C. J. White, alias Whitney, was arrested at Buchanan, Mich., to-day on the charge of bigamy and grand larceny. White came to this country from Ireland about three years ago, leaving a wife behind him. Two years ago he married a Miss Tomlinson, in Detroit, but deserted her in Brooklyn after stealing $11,000 of her money. A warrant was sworn out in Brooklyn for his arrest on the charge of grand larceny. Mrs. White No. 2 communcated with Mrs. White No. 1, who will come to this country and assist in the prosecution of her husband on the charge of bigamy.

Captains Want Longer Vacations.

Capt. Schmittberger of the King's Bridge Station and Capt. Haughey of the West Forty-seventh Street Station were examined by the Surgeons at Police Headquarters yesterday as to their physical condition.

The two Captains had applied to the Commissioners for extra leave in addition to their regular vacation. They gave ill health as a reason for their wanting the extra vacation. Capt. Schmittberger wanted fifty days, to make a trip to Carlsbad. The Surgeons will make their report later.

ECKLEY B. COXE IS DEAD

Was the Largest Individual Coal Operator in the Country.

MADE FRIENDS OF HIS EMPLOYES

Once Resigned a State Senatorship Because He Would Not Swear He Had Spent No Money to Get It.

DRIFTON, Penn., May 13.—Eckley B. Coxe, the most prominent coal operator in the State, died at 10:30 o'clock this morning of pneumonia. He was fifty-six years old. There is sorrow in Drifton among all classes. The burial will be at Drifton, in accordance with the request of Mr. Coxe.

Eckley B. Coxe was the largest individual coal operator in the United States, a mining engineer noted throughout the country for his theoretical and practical knowledge of his profession, and was a Democrat held in the highest esteem by his party.

He came of an ancestry distinguished by achievements in this country since 1702, when Daniel Coxe, whose father was then proprietor of the province of Carolina, first landed in this country. This Daniel Coxe eloped with a Quaker heiress named Sarah Eckley, in 1707. They were married in the woods by firelight by the Chaplain of Lord Cornbury, then Governor of New-York and Jersey. Daniel Coxe published a description of Carolina in 1727, in which the project of uniting the American colonies under one Government was broached for the first time.

Tench Coxe, the grandson of Daniel Coxe, was the well-known statesman, financier, and author of Revolutionary times. He lived in Philadelphia, and was Commissioner of the Revenue under Washington's Administration. His son, Charles S. Coxe, the father of the late Eckley B. Coxe, was one of the Judges of the District Court of Philadelphia.

Eckley B. Coxe was born in Philadelphia June 4, 1839. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, and then went abroad, spending two years in hard study in the Paris School of Mines, a year in the mining school of Freiberg, in Saxony, and two years in visiting the mines of Great Britain and those of Continental Europe.

After his return to this country Mr. Coxe began with his brothers the business of mining anthracite coal in the Lehigh region on lands left to them by their grandfather. The present value of this property is estimated at $10,000,000. He made his home in Drifton, Luzerne County, Penn., near his mines.

He was a model employer, kind to and sympathetic with his workmen and always ready to foster every laudable ambition which he found in them. Although his firm had its share of strikes, his personal popularity with his subordinates was never impaired.

His scrupulous sense of honor may be inferred from the course which he took after his election to the State Senate of Pennsylvania in 1880. He was elected after a hard fight, in which he spent money freely, but, so far as he knew, only for legitimate purposes.

Jan. 4, 1881, he refused to take the prescribed oath that he had not paid any money out for election expenses other than that allowed by law, defending his action in a long letter addressed to his constituents, in the course of which he said:

"I did not lay out one dollar to procure my nomination; on the contrary, I was anxious not to be nominated, but, after receiving the nomination, I spent money willingly and liberally, not only for my own election, but also for that of the whole ticket. Although I used money for expenses not expressly authorized by law, yet not one cent was spent with my knowledge or consent for any improper or fraudulent purpose."

His neighbors showed the best proof of their confidence in him by re-electing him in 1881 by a majority three times as large as he had received the year before, and he served his term with credit to himself and with profit to the State.

In 1882 Mr. Coxe's name was mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Governorship of Pennsylvania and he consented to remain in the race long enough to insure the nomination of his friend Robert E. Pattison, for whom he had previously expressed his preference privately among his friends. He worked hard to elect Mr. Pattison, and contributed materially to that result.

In 1884 he was Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Democratic National Convention, at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Cleveland. He also served for many years as member of the Pennsylvania State Committee for the district in which he lived.

Mr. Coxe was President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers from 1878 to 1880, and was also at one time Vice President of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers. In 1872 he published a translation of "Wersbach's Mechanics of Engineering and Construction of Machines." He frequently gave lectures on scientific subjects.

Mr. Coxe was married, and his widow survives him. He had no children.

"BIG FOUR" MUST GO TO JAIL

The Managers of the Guttenberg Race Track Lose on Appeal.

TRENTON, May 13.—The Court of Errors and Appeals to-day denied the application for a stay of proceedings in the case of murderer Kohl of Newark.

The Supreme Court decision in the case of the Guttenberg "Big Four" was unanimously confirmed, and the ex-turf magnates will have to go to jail unless the Court of Pardons interferes. The "Big Four" are Gottfried Walbaum, Dennis McLaughlin, ex-County Clerk of Hudson County; Nicholas Crusius, and John C. Carr. They pleaded guilty to keeping a disorderly house in operating the Guttenberg race track, and were sentenced by Judge Lippincott to one year in prison and fined $500 each. They appealed the case.

Albert A. Tolman of Gloucester County and George Smith of Jersey City were this morning sworn in as lay members of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Mr. Smith takes the place of Abram C. Smith, deceased, and Mr. Tolman succeeds ex-Gov. R. S. Green, who died last week. Ex-Gov. Green was a Vice Chancellor, and this position is yet to be filled.

The Season at Fire Island.

The State of New-York is at present putting into order the Surf Hotel and cottages at Fire Island for the opening of the Summer season, which is to take place about June 20. The hotel this year is to be managed by P. T. Wall, who will be remembered by the public as having received and entertained the visitors to the New-York State Building at the World's Fair. Under the terms of the contract with Mr. Wall, the State is to put the hotel, cottages, and grounds into complete order, and also to put into shape the steamboat Ripple, which plies between Babylon and Fire Island. Daily concerts under the direction of Prof. Silas G. Pratt are to be a feature of the season. The office staff of the Surf Hotel will be Charles T. Cunningham and W. P. Monroe. The chef is to be Simon Saportas, formerly of the Café Anglais, Paris, and the head of the steward's department, George F. Adams, formerly of the Hygeia, Old Point Comfort, Va.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY OF ALBANY

Senator Hill Withdraws His Support and the Organization Will Probably Gradually Dissolve.

ALBANY, May 13.—Senator David B. Hill has deserted the faction of Albany Democrats who have styled themselves the New Democracy. There have been rumors of Senator Hill's contemplated action in this matter for some time past, but the malcontents who turned traitor to their party several years ago would not believe that Senator Hill would cease to give them encouragement. To-day they are certain of the fact, and consequently are greatly dejected over the affair.

Two years ago, by a coalition with the Republicans, the Young Democracy defeated the regular Democratic nominees for municipal office. The members of the organization were making great preparations for active work this Fall, but the declaration that their idol had joined the forces of the administration Democrats has demoralized them. Last week the Young Democracy presented three propositions for harmony to the regular Democratic organization, proposing a division of the patronage and members in the General Committee. These the regular Democracy rejected. Then the leaders of the Young Democracy, Charles H. Armatage, Frank B. Delehanty, and Harry A. Peckham, declared war anew and promised to place an entire ticket in the field for municipal officers this Fall.

Senator Hill counselled his followers to surrender unconditionally to the regular Democracy, but his advice was not heeded. Several conferences followed at Senator Hill's office, at which Judge Herrick was present, and no result being reached, Senator Hill decided to allow the malcontents to paddle their own canoe. The feeling here is that the new Democracy will gradually dissolve.

Senator Hill called upon Gov. Morton to-day in the interest of the bill giving to the widow of Gen. J. B. Farnsworth moneys on account of her husband's services as special State agent to prosecute war claims against the Government.

IN BEAUTIFUL LENOX

Cottagers Preparing to Occupy Their Homes for the Summer.

LENOX, Mass., May 13.—The country places in Lenox never looked finer at this season of the year than now. The warm weather of the last fortnight has given the vegetation a start, and the lawns and hedges are green and flourishing. Interlaken, the country place of David W. Bishop, is looking finely. The lawn of about 100 acres is all freshly trimmed and the flower gardens are in their Summer dress. Mr. Bishop and family are making a journey round the world, but the place will be kept up as if they were occupying it. Mr. George H. Morgan's place, Ventfort Hall, is ready for occupancy, and Mr. Morgan will come on June 2. His house and that of Thatcher M. Adams, across the way, have been wired for electric lights. Mr. Morgan's roses are going to be a special attraction at his place this season, as about 3,000 varieties have been set out, including all the newer ones. A particularly rare plant now in bloom, of which there are only a few specimens in the country, is the weeping Japanese cherry.

William D. Sloane has been here the last few days. Elm Court is nearly ready for occupancy, and the family will come up in about two weeks. The large addition is completed, and a force of men is putting the many acres of lawn and the shrubbery and the young trees in the finest condition. Mrs. Sloane will have many guests with her at the time of the marriage of her daughter, Miss Adele, and J. A. Burden, Jr. Mr. John Sloane will occupy Wyndhurst next week, and Cornelius Vanderbilt will come on to occupy the Bacon cottage in about two weeks.

Charles Lanier and family, who have been spending some months in Europe, will occupy Allen Winden this week.

John I. Kane will open the Kuhn cottage, which he has taken for the season, the 15th of this month.

F. A. Schermerhorn was in Lenox last week. He is building a new greenhouse, and doing a good deal of repairing and improving at his country house. He will occupy the place very soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Andrews arrived last week and opened their cottage for the Summer. They have been in California during the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig will open their place this week. Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup will also arrive for the season next week and open their beautiful country house, High Point. They will remain here until the 1st of July, when they will go to their country house at Bar Harbor for a month.

Mrs. Robert Winthrop has taken the George W. Folsom place for the Summer, and will occupy it some time this month. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Brimmer and Mr. and Mrs. F. Warren and family of Boston were in Lenox last week.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and her family arrived last Monday. They drove up from New-York on their four-in-hand drag, and had a delightful trip, as the weather was perfect. Miss Helen Stokes and Anson Stokes are by September the New-York terminal of the bridge would be finished. expected that here in about a week. They have been abroad for some months.

The repairs upon Stonover, the country place of John E. Parsons, are about completed, and the family will occupy it in two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven will arrive at Sunny Croft this week.

Miss Helen Parish has arrived in town, and will occupy her cottage this week.

Joseph W. Burden has arrived at his cottage here for the Summer.

Miss Carey and Miss Rotch have opened their cottage.

Henry A. Barclay and family will arrive at Bonnie Brae in about two weeks. They have been spending some time in Europe, and have rented their cottage here for the last two years.

Charles Rackeman has been in Lenox recently looking after numerous improvements and changes at the Rackeman place.

The lovers of outdoor sports will be very much in evidence the coming season. Golf will be even more popular than last season, bicycling has more devotees than ever, and rowing and tennis will come in for their share of popularity. Mr. Hunniman, who was instructor in golf last season, has already arrived.

LITTLE GIRL FATALLY BURNED

Playing About a Bonfire with Other Children, Her Dress Caught.

BROOKLYN HILLS, L. I., May 13.—While playing about a bonfire with some playmates this evening, five-year-old Eva Butroy's dress caught from the flames. Her companions made frantic, but ineffectual, attempts to put out the fire.

The child ran screaming to her home near by, where her mother extinguished the fire with a bed quilt, but not until the girl was fatally burned.

A Revolt of Parishioners.

BUFFALO, May 13.—The threatened revolt in St. Adelbert's parish took place yesterday, when nearly 3,000 Poles rose during the sermon and left the church. The recession was planned and carried out to offset Father Flaczek's report to the Bishop that only a minority of the congregation was opposed to him. The priest had begun his sermon, and was making some pointed remarks about the leaders of the opposition to him, when, at a given signal, three-fourths of the congregation arose and took their departure. The Trustees say the only settlement of the trouble possible is the resignation of Father Flaczek.

A Day's Arrivals in Newport.

NEWPORT, May 13.—Ensign William B. Franklin, United States Navy, has rented the cottage of Samuel R. Honey, Everett Street, for the season. To-day's cottage arrivals for the season are: G. Mead Tooker, Mrs. Edward King, Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Hayden, Richard Peters, and Mrs. Samuel Wetmore of New-York. Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman arrived from New-York to-night to seek a cottage. Other arrivals are Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, and W. E. Shepherd of New-York, and Walter S. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Dauchy, and Mrs. Charles Boyden of Boston.

MOORE BAKER ASSAULTED

Was Waylaid While Riding Along a Lonely Road by Unknown Men.

HE KILLED HIS WIFE'S MURDERERS

They Were Negroes, and It May Be that the Men Who Attacked Him Did So to Avenge Their Deaths.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 13.—Moore Baker, the young farmer of Franklin Park who, in March, 1894, split open the head of one negro with an axe and fired a charge of duck shot into the head of another five minutes after they had murdered his wife and child, was murderously assaulted Saturday night midway between this city and his father's home. It is thought the assault was intended as a revenge for the killing of the two negroes. He had money and valuables about him, but they were untouched.

Baker was terribly beaten. He was struck on the head with a stone or sand bag. This made him unconscious, and he does not know what followed. It is surmised that he was beaten and that his horse started off on a run with the supposed dead body in the buggy. One of the lines became entangled in one of the wheels, and the horse was thrown against a barbed-wire fence. The assailants of Baker were probably negroes. The first man to strike him, he thinks, was a negro. The others were too far away to be seen distinctly.

Since the tragedy of March 1, 1894, Baker has been hated by the negroes of Franklin Park. No violence was offered him until Saturday night. Baker came to this city on Saturday night on business. He went to the City Hotel, put up his horse, ate supper, transacted his business in the city, returned to the hotel, and spent an hour or so in the poolroom. It was about 10 o'clock when he drove from the hotel to go home. Franklin Park is about seven miles by the road from this city. The greater part of the way is lonely, and on Saturday night was dark, because of the overcast sky. Baker was alone.

He drove along slowly until he reached what is known as Three-Mile Run. This is the loneliest part of the road, and at one point the road crosses a high bridge. As he approached the bridge, Baker saw a man, apparently a negro, leave the shadow and walk toward him. A minute later, Baker says, he saw three or four men standing in the shadow. He thought they might be a gang of tramps, and whipped up his horse. The man did not look up as the buggy passed him. Baker remembers that the moment the man was past him he got a stunning blow on the back of his head. He knows nothing more.

Thomas Henry, a resident of the neighborhood, found Baker later. He says he heard a cry, and started toward the bridge, thinking some accident had occurred or that some one had been injured at the bridge. When he reached the spot, Baker was lying on the ground. Close to him, near the fence, was the horse, tangled up in the harness. One shaft of the buggy was broken. The horse, which was half over the fence, was extricated and Baker revived.

Mr. Henry did not recognize Baker, although he knew him well. Baker's face was scratched and bruised. His nose appeared to have been dealt a terrible blow. There was a cut over his right eye, and in several places on his face the skin was broken. Mr. Henry helped Baker to Franklin Park. After Baker's wounds were dressed by a physician, he told his story.

It is thought that Baker was beaten while he lay in the bottom of the buggy, where he sank after the first blow. The horse was then given a blow of the whip to make him run. A runaway along that road would be almost necessarily fatal. Had the rein not caught in the wheel the horse would probably have wrecked the buggy, and if Baker had been killed it would have been set down as an accident.

Moore Baker was the central figure in one of the most shocking events in the history of the county. He lived in a lonely farmhouse near Three-Mile Run. Only his wife and three-year-old baby Gertrude were with him in the house. March 1, 1894, he made a successful horse trade, and displayed to a negro named Baker a one-hundred-dollar bill, and laughed at the astonishment of the young man. That night the negro Baker and another negro, named Pierson, armed with axes, entered the Moore Baker house and forced their way to the second floor.

Mrs. Baker was awakened, and as she sat up in bed Pierson struck her on the head with the axe. The axe sank through her brain. Baker sprang to the floor. He was lying nearest the wall. The negro Baker grabbed him. They struggled.

Leaving Baker to be dealt with by his companion, Pierson went from the side of the bed to the foot, and struck the child with the edge of the axe, splitting its head in two. Moore Baker overpowered the negro Baker, who rushed from the room. Pierson advanced toward Moore Baker with the axe uplifted to kill him. Moore Baker warded off the blow, and the men struggled for the axe, on which Moore Baker obtained a hold. As Pierson turned to run from the room, Moore Baker brought it down on the top of his head. The blow split the negro's skull from the top to the top of the backbone.

The negro Baker had taken refuge in the front hall room. Baker got his shotgun and commanded the negro to leave the house. To do so he had to pass the open door. He started. When he was in front of the door Moore Baker, standing over the body of Pierson, and within five feet of the doorway, shot at the fleeing man. The top of the man's head was blown off. He lived for a few hours.

Baker was still in his nightshirt when, after examining the body of his dead wife and that of the child, he ran to the barn and rode a horse bareback to the house of Dr. Cooper. The doctor responded at once, but the only one of the four found alive was the negro whom Baker had shot. Nothing could be done for him.

A Coroner's jury cleared Baker, and thanked him, in the name of the residents of Franklin Park, for his acts. An attempt was made to burn the bodies of the negroes, but the authorities spirited them away, and they were buried secretly, only the officials knowing definitely where.

Franklin Park had trouble with negroes twenty years ago, and all of the black race were ordered away. They went, but in the course of time straggled back. After the Baker murders it was proposed to drive them away once more, but this was not done. Since then those who did not go of their own accord have been badly treated by the farmers.

This caused ill feeling on the part of the negroes, and it is thought this led to the assault of Saturday night. This afternoon it was seriously proposed to order every negro in the place to leave within twenty-four hours, and never return. This action may yet be taken. The hamlet is aroused over the affair, and such action might be taken at once but that it is feared the ones guilty of the assault might not be caught. Every negro is being made to account for his actions Saturday night. The county authorities are working hard on the case. They hope to find the assailants, and get them out of Franklin Park before the farmers find them.

CALLED THEM HOUSEHOLD GOODS

The Contents of Schmolka's Boxes Consisted of Table Linen, Cloth, Lace Caps, and the Like, and Were Seized.

Leopold Schmolka is rapidly becoming disabused of strange notions of the customs law which he learned in a residence of nineteen years in Chicago.

When he made a visit to his native Germany a few months ago he had learned that a person arriving here is entitled to free entry of household goods. Evidently he had the idea that household goods meant anything that a member of a household might use and in any quantities. He took steerage passage on the Augusta Victoria and carried with him two large dry goods packing boxes, which, he declared to the boarding officer at Quarantine, contained only household goods.

The boxes were sent, with himself, to Ellis Island. Customs Inspector James Webb tapped the boxes and ordered them to the seizure room at the Barge Office.

They were found to contain new linen cloth and ticking, table linen, napkins, cheap jewelry, cigar holders, 48 small woolen shawls, 596 large woolen shawls, 20 packages of cotton braid, 14½ yards of cloth for men's clothing, 10 dozen baby's lace caps, and an assortment of table linen and towels with monogram marks. Two feather beds had been used for outer wrappings on the boxes. They were tied with rope, as if to give the impression that they contained only bedding.

Schmolka devoted himself yesterday to trying to recover the goods. He was willing to pay duty or do anything else to get them. In the afternoon he gave his case to a Custom House broker, who said he would try to pull him through. The penalty of such business as Schmolka's is confiscation. Customs officers did not encourage him yesterday to hope that he could escape the law.

CHASED BY 300 FACTORY GIRLS

THEY THREW BOBBINS AT A MAN WHO REPLACED ANOTHER.

Boys in League with Them Try to Lasso the Unpopular Superintendent—Peace Finally Declared.

TRENTON, N. J., May 13.—South Broad Street, this city, witnessed a peculiar sight this morning. A man came flying along it without a hat on his head, and behind him ran 300 girls, armed with the heavy bobbins used in woolen mills. Occasionally one of the girls would throw her bobbin at the man's head. Usually they missed.

Reinforcing the girls were a number of boys. Some of them had a rope with a noose in it and a hat in the noose. Finally the hat was freed from the rope and the rope was used as a lasso to catch the man, but without success. The race continued for two blocks before the man succeeded in placing himself out of range.

The pursued was Charles F. Sloane, the Superintendent of S. K. Wilson's woolen mills. Sloane came here this morning from Philadelphia to take the place of William McGregor, who had held the position for fourteen years. McGregor was discharged Saturday. The girls in the mill knew nothing of the change until they appeared for work this morning and found Sloane in charge. They thought that McGregor had been discharged because he had sympathized with them in the long strike they recently won from Mr. Wilson. The girls held a meeting and appointed a committee to go out and "size up" the new Superintendent. The committee went. It came back in a few minutes and reported it did not like his looks.

The girls resolved the new man must go, and so informed him. He refused to go, and told the girls he did not know there had been trouble or he would not have accepted the position until he knew all the circumstances. This did not satisfy the girls. They had said he must go, and it was resolved to refuse to work so long as he was in the mill. Both sides were obstinate, and things were at a standstill.

A score or more of boys are employed to assist the girls, and it was they who led the chase up the street. After the strike had lasted about five minutes, some of the boys obtained a rope, and, coming up behind the Superintendent, one of them threw the noose over his head. Those having the end of the rope pulled too soon, and the noose did not slip down, but caught in the brim of his hat and dragged it from its owner's head. This brought on the war.

When Mr. Sloane turned to see who threw the rope, a bobbin, thrown by a girl, sailed close to his head and fell in front of him. Mr. Sloane saw it was dangerous to remain longer, and darted from the mill. The girls and boys followed him. He obtained a little start because the girls did not intend to follow. But somebody suggested that he might go to the office and cause trouble. Then the girls grabbed bobbins and chased him.

The police were called, but the girls had recovered their bobbins and were back at the mill before they arrived. Mr. Wilson was called by the girls, who informed him that they did not like the looks of the new man, and demanded that Mr. McGregor be reinstated.

Mr. Wilson refused the request. The girls announced that they were on strike. Things remained in this state for a very short time, when McGregor appeared on the scene. He called the girls about him and said they need not strike because he had been ousted, as under no circumstances would he return to the mill to work. He asked the girls to give the new man a trial. The girls consented. Mr. Sloane told them he would treat them well. The girls then announced that they would go to work, but with the understanding that they accepted Mr. Sloane on trial and not permanently.

MAYOR SCHIEREN DISAPPROVES

Extending Brooklyn's City Clerk's Term Opposed to the Public Good.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has disapproved the legislative bill extending the term of Joseph Benjamin as City Clerk from two to five years, because, he says, each Common Council appoints its own Clerk, and that, as the members of the Common Council are elected every two years, it is only proper that the City Clerk should hold office only two years. He characterizes the act as obnoxious to the general feeling existing against legislation for individual, rather than for the public, benefit.

The Mayor has also disapproved the legislative bill forbidding the building or operation of any railway upon any portion of High Street between Adams Street and Hudson Avenue, because the Common Council had granted to the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company the right to lay tracks upon High Street from Washington to Jay Streets, which takes in a part of the street exempted by the bill.

Children of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been incorporated. The officers are: President—Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Concord, Mass.; Vice Presidents—Mrs. John W. Foster, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Henry F. Blount, Washington, D. C.; Miss Amelia S. Knight, Providence, R. I.; Miss Julia E. Smith, Westerly, R. I.; Mrs. James Lyons, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Washington, D. C.; Secretary—Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot, Washington, D. C.; Register—Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer—Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, Washington, D. C.; Chaplain—Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Washington, D. C.

A Woman for Temporary Chairman.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 13.—Mrs. Henrietta G. Moore of Springfield was to-day chosen to act as temporary Chairman of the State Prohibition Convention, which will meet at Springfield on the 8th and 9th of June. This will be the first time in Ohio that a woman has presided over a State political convention.

KNOCKED DOWN BY ACTORS

Stars Appear as Auctioneers at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON HEADS THE LIST

Sale of Boxes and Seats for the Coming Great Couldock Benefit Performance of "The Rivals."

The assemblage which gathered in the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon to attend the auction sale of boxes and seats for the coming great benefit performance of "The Rivals," as a testimonial to Charles W. Couldock, was there for business, as the result of the sale proved. It included many women, who had come out of curiosity to see how famous actors would appear in the role of auctioneers, without preliminary dress rehearsals, but the majority of those present were men who had come to buy seats for the benefit, and to whom the novelty of seeing stars of the first magnitude posing as auctioneers was a minor consideration, however pleasant the entertainment might be.

The sale was successful from both a financial and an artistic standpoint. The actors proved to be easy and natural auctioneers, and the bidding was spirited. The eight boxes of the theatre were disposed of for an aggregate sum of $1,790, or an average of $223.75 apiece. These were sold outright at the prices bid, but the seats were disposed of at a fixed price of $5 for orchestra chairs and the first four rows of the balcony, and $3 for the rest of the balcony, the bids being for additional premiums, for choice of seats.

The conditions of the sale were announced by Samuel Kreiser, a professional auctioneer, who then led forward Joseph Jefferson. When the applause had subsided so that his voice could be heard, Mr. Jefferson made quite a long address about Mr. Couldock and himself, who have been firm and cordial friends for nearly a half century.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you for this generous greeting; allow me to say I don't know whether you are aware of it or not; if you are not, perhaps I may mention it here: that there is nothing more agreeable to an actor than a good round of applause. On this occasion it answers a double purpose—assures me that I am welcome, and gives me time to think of what I am going to say next.

It would be a very poor return for the compliment you have paid me if I came here and you came here, and I only depended upon any clumsy remarks that might fall to my lot at the time, so I have, of course, prepared a few remarks.

I promise the greatest enjoyment you will receive will be in witnessing all of the gentlemen who are to appear in the cast at one and the same time.

It is possible that it would be better for me to at once refer to the most important object of this mee

had a letter from a friend of Mr. Couldock's, too modest to have his name announced, starting the bidding at $100, a statement which was greeted with roars of laughter.

Francis Wilson was not so successful in securing large bids, although he kept the assembly in the best of humor, with his peculiar sayings. His box was run up to $200, after the opening bid of $100 by the "unknown friend" of Couldock, which he carried in his pocket, and Mr. Wilson raised this to $250, and the box was charged to him. As he is going to Europe before the performance takes place, he at once presented the box to the committee, and Mr. Jefferson sold it again to Mr. Tyson for $100, thus raising the actual price to $350.

"Nature's Tragedian" was the phrase used by Mr. Wilson in introducing Thomas Q. Seabrooke, who sold an upper box to himself for $125, after receiving bids of $50, $75, and $100. The other three boxes were sold by Auctioneer Kreisel, the list of comedians having been exhausted—one for $105 to an unknown bidder, one for $100 to Mr. Couldock's modest friend, and the last to Mr. Tyson for $85.

The sale of seats was not so exciting as that of the boxes had been, as it became a mere business transaction, with an auctioneer instead of stars, as the central figure. The first choice was bid in by Thomas W. Keene, who gave a premium of $55 for orchestra chair F 101. Augustus Pitou secured second choice by the payment of a premium of $50, and selected E 2 and 4. The third choice was sold to Thomas Jefferson for a premium of $10, and he took four seats, F 2, 4, 6, and 8. The premium fell to $5 on fourth choice, but was raised to $6 in fifth choice, which was secured by John Sanford, who selected G 2 and 4. Then the premiums dropped to $4, $3, $2, and $1, and when the sale closed nearly $2,000 had been secured in premiums on seats alone.

The unsold seats will be placed in the box office of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, for sale at the regular price, $5 for orchestra chairs and the first four rows of the balcony and $3 for the rest of the balcony next Monday morning. Should the house be sold out on the day of the performance of "The Rivals," Friday afternoon, May 31, over $5,000 will be realized for the Couldock fund.

MINISTER ASKS FOR VINDICATION

Rev. E. S. Wright, Deposed from a Brooklyn Church, Has Backers.

The Rev. Edward S. Wright was deposed as pastor of the Primitive Methodist Church, in Monroe Street, Brooklyn, about a year ago, on the charge of using language unbecoming a man and a minister, and the Rev. C. C. Mackay was chosen as his successor.

The Rev. Mr. Wright has now applied to the Eastern Conference of the Primitive Methodist Church for vindication, and a number of the congregation of his old church are assisting him in this movement. He does not desire reinstatement, nor is it his desire to continue in the ministry, but he wants the stigma removed from his name.

In order to carry out his desire, he will present a petition to the conference which meets to-day, asking for an investigation, and signed by the following members of the church:

G. B. Roher, President of the Board of Trustees; A. B. Reid, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees; A. H. Stoothoff, Financial Secretary and Steward; D. E. Gibbs, Trustee and Steward; W. H. Ryerson, Trustee and Steward; J. Vitty, exhorter; the Misses Sarah Kidd, E. Shaw, J. M. Shaw, L. Van Houten, E. F. Matteson, H. C. Turton, J. Rowland Ruston, G. Matteson, and Mmes. W. H. Ryerson, E. Stoothoff, W. Cherry, E. Eldard, M. E. Sutton, and Messrs. Thomas Blackly, William Tompkins, J. A. Wilson, William Cherry, B. H. Archer, C. F. Sutton, and others.

THE CRUISER CHARLESTON DISABLED

In an Emergency, However, She Will Be Able to Steam from Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Admiral Carpenter has cabled the Navy Department that the cruiser Charleston was disabled at Nagasaki, having broken her port low-pressure piston.

The Charleston has been at Nagasaki since May 5, having gone there from Chefoo for coal. Engineer in Chief Melville presumes she was about to leave Nagasaki when the accident occurred, probably occasioned by the condensation of water in the cylinder. Telegraphic orders were immediately dispatched to the Union Iron Works in San Francisco, where the vessel was built, and where the patterns for her machinery still remain, directing that a cast-steel piston be made and forwarded to Japan as quickly as possible. It is a metallic piece eighty-five inches in diameter, and weighs about 1,000 pounds. It is estimated that it can be shipped within ten days, and should reach the ship early in June.

In the meantime the Charleston may remain at Nagasaki, but in an emergency her engines, which are twin and compound, may be used, the starboard one as ordinarily, and the injured one as a simple engine, by disconnecting the useless cylinder.

Massachusetts Boodlers Sentenced.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., May 13.—In the Superior Court to-day sentences were passed in the Haverhill "boodle" cases. Ex-Aldermen Fred H. Cate, George O. Tilton, William W. Ham, and Hadley H. Hoyt of the City of Haverhill; Fred M. Smith of Boston, and Charles A. Kimball of Haverhill were under conviction. Cate and Kimball were present in court. Hoyt, who offered State evidence, was not present. The District Attorney said he had reason to believe that Smith had left the State, and Tilton was also absent. A default was entered against each. Kimball, Cate, and Ham were sentenced to fifteen months each in the House of Correction.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

—Robbed the Theatre.—William H. Pennoyer, Treasurer of the Broad Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, has been arrested on complaint of Nixon & Zimmerman, charged with having embezzled more than $2,000 from his employers. Pennoyer, who is thirty-two years old, and one of the best-known Treasurers in the country, made a prompt confession on his arrest. His operations were covered by charging money collected for the advance sale of seats to the account of receipts for the day. This could not go on forever, of course, and finally the deficiency became so great that discovery was inevitable. He says he took the money a little at a time, "private expenses" in sums of $10 and $20 at a time.

—"The Mimic World" at Palmer's.—Canary and Lederer's new "review," "The Mimic World," is not to be produced at the Bijou Theatre after all. The production will be an expensive one, and a large stage is required, and Canary and Lederer have arranged with A. M. Palmer to present the piece at Palmer's Theatre May 27, at the close of the run of "Little Christopher." Most of the principal artists now playing in "The Twentieth Century Girl" will be in the cast of "The Mimic World," but a number of new principals will be added, including Charles Dickson, who will play the leading comedy part, and the chorus will be strengthened numerically.

—Last Week of "The Foundling."—The extreme heat of last week was taken by the managers of Hoyt's Theatre as a warning that the Summer is at hand, and it was determined to close the house, after due announcement. "The Foundling" and "The Man Up Stairs" will be withdrawn after the performance of next Saturday night, and the theatre will probably remain dark until next September, when Charles Frohman will open it for a preliminary season with the new farce, "What a Night." "The Foundling" will be sent on the road next season, with Cissy Fitzgerald and practically the original cast.

—Lotta Home Again.—Lotta Crabtree, the actress, is home again. With her brother, John, and her mother, Mrs. Crabtree, she arrived here on the Berlin yesterday. Lotta has been abroad since last September, and when she started on her trip she was a very sick woman. She is now apparently in perfect health, and expresses herself as delighted with her tour. She visited London, Paris, Berlin, and all points of interest in Egypt, Turkey, and Italy. She will remain in this city a few days, and then go to Lake Hopatcong, where she has a cottage, to spend the Summer.

—The Perpetual "Little Tycoon."—"The Little Tycoon," which New-York rejected when first produced several years ago, has not yet outlived its popularity in other cities, and especially in Philadelphia, it is to be revived there again at the Broad Street Theatre for a Summer attraction, and Nixon & Zimmerman have such perfect faith in the opera that they are making preparations to give it a magnificent production.

—French Opera in Moscow.—Moscow is to have a season of French opera for the first time, the Russian operatic field having been monopolized heretofore by the Italian companies. This is a singular fact, considering that French is practically the language of Russian society.

—Palmer's Theatre.—The Hotel men's Mutual Benefit Association, with their friends, will attend the performance of "Little Christopher," at Palmer's Theatre, to-night, in a body. They have bought all the seats in the orchestra and balcony.

WON HIS WAGER, LOST HIS FEET

The Brooklyn Man Found Unconscious in the Gutter, Badly Mangled, Jumped from a Moving Elevated Train.

Gustav Stern, twenty years old, who lives in Forsyth Street, this city, and who is employed in a Centre Street wholesale house, is a patient in St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, suffering with a fractured skull and minus both feet, which were amputated at the hospital on Sunday night.

The police have learned that Stern's injuries are the result of a wager, which he was trying to win while under the influence of liquor.

He visited John Hoepfner of 350 Melrose Street on Sunday, and drank considerable beer. Stern, so Hoepfner says, said he was going to jump from a moving elevated railroad train to the street, as he had laid a wager that he could do so. When he left Hoepfner he took the elevated train.

He was found later at 11 o'clock unconscious in the gutter at 1,306 Myrtle Avenue, with his feet crushed and his skull fractured. Hoepfner identified him at the hospital, and recalled the victim's boast.

It is supposed that Stern boarded an up-town train, and as soon as the guard left the car platform after the train had started from the De Kalb Avenue station, jumped from the outer side of it, and fell under the wheels, and from there to the street.

On the foot path of the elevated road yesterday were found three pieces of bone and some blood stains near the outer rail of the up-town track.

Stern is still unconscious.

Boy's Skull Fractured with a Bat.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., May 13.—Leon Mabel, thirteen years old, was hit with a baseball bat to-day. John Markham, a seventeen-year-old companion, was swinging the bat around his head, when it accidentally struck the lad, fracturing his skull. He was removed to a Brooklyn hospital.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—A lady going to Europe wishes to secure a situation for a woman whom she can recommend. Apply Tuesday, between 9 and 11 o'clock, present employer's, 16 East 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and waitress; country preferred; best city references. 523 West 48th St.; ring Devaney's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes situation for her girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; will be disengaged by the latter end of May. Call, for four days, at 120 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID, SEWING, or WAITRESS.—By a young American Protestant girl; in private family; city or country; city reference. 134 West 19th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork alone; good city reference. Present employer's, 151 West End Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As first-class chambermaid and waitress in small American family. 212 West 59th St., present employer's; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for excellent chambermaid or laundress alone, whom she can highly recommend. 505 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an experienced young woman as chambermaid; will assist in pantry or dining room; good city reference. 8 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a small private family; good reference. Call at present employer's, 151 West End Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small private family; no objection to country; good city reference from last employer. 119 West 60th St., Mr. Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a competent Protestant girl; private family only; best reference. 424 West 45th St., ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North German girl, and assist with children; no objection to country; best reference. E. K., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family only. Address, by letter, K. Phalen, 39 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing or light housework; reference. 167 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in first-class family; best reference; country preferred. 206 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl, as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; good city references. 157 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; best city reference. 237 East 26th St., Ewall's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSIST WAITRESS.—By Protestant young woman; private family; city preferred; good reference. 223 East 35th St., rear.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; in private family; good references. 111 West 53d St., McEvoy's Bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her chambermaid, who does waiting also. Present employer, 819 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—In boarding house; to assist with waiting also; city references. Marshall, 851 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid or nurse in private family; good city reference. 144 West 62d St. Reinert.

CHAMBERMAID and PLAIN SEWING.—By a first-class, competent person; best city references. A. M. C., Box 273, Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English Protestant girl; 15 months, city reference. K. C., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; good reference. 721 6th Av.; ring King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with children. Call, at present employer's, 201 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; best city reference. 208 East 36th St. G. Duffy.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl; has very best city reference from last employer. Call, two days, 227 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman; city reference. M. T., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—In a small private family; six years' best city references. S. M., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—Best references. Call, Monday, present employer's, 32 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist with other work; city reference. 221 East 32d St.; ring McGuire's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Call Monday, at present employer's, who is to close house for Summer, 50 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, and WAITER.—First-class city reference; can be seen to-day. 156 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and to wait on lady. Call, 10 to 12, present employer's, 46 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as second chambermaid in private family; city reference. Call, Tuesday, at 104 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat girl; willing and obliging; reference. 514 West 44th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a competent girl. Call 124 West 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a superior young person. H., 226 West 67th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to place a good chambermaid or laundress. 505 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a willing Swedish girl; good sewer. 157 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; best city reference. 21 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Present employer's, 25 East 60th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Swiss lady, diplomée, desires Summer engagement as companion or governess; English, French, German, music; highest references; good traveler. Geneva, Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION or GOVERNESS.—By a North German lady, with first-class references, as companion or governess to children of 3 to 9 years. E. W., 2 East 86th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—A good cook in a private family; Protestant; understands her duties; good city reference. A. T., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—An excellent family cook can be seen Monday, from 9 to 12, at her present employer's; will be well recommended. 248 Lexington Av.

COOK.—First-class; by a young girl; best city references; present city employer can be seen; wages $35. M. C., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A first-class Swedish cook; wages not less than $30; best of references; city or country. J., Box 203 Times.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class French cook in private family; best city reference. 577 4th Av., third floor.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; first-class city references. 519 Lexington Av.; no cards.

COOK.—French; first-class; understands her business thoroughly; good carver; best reference. G., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By American woman as cook; good buttermaker; good references; no objection to coarse washing. 346 6th Av., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a competent cook, with best of reference. Can be seen till 12 A. M., at present employer's, 19 East 47th St.

COOK—MAID and WAITRESS.—Together; city or country; good references. 813 Columbus Av.; Flood's bell.

COOK.—By experienced cook in private family; best city references. 240 West 35th St., Murphy's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family. Call at 35 East 63d St., present employers.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in a private family; good reference. 161 East 27th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl; best city reference. 552 3d Av.; ring Minogue's bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady going abroad wishes to find a position for a thoroughly competent cook, whom she has employed four years, and can recommend highly; understands entrées, pastry confectionery, decoration of dishes, &c. 9 West 58th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, to go together or separate; one good cook and laundress; the other chambermaid and waitress; good city references. Call, Tuesday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; best references; city or country; country preferred. 222 East 70th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent middle-aged woman as first-class French and English cook; good baker; good city reference; would go to the country; private family. 314 East 31st St.; ring three times.

COOK.—Understands her business thoroughly; first-class; good baker; city or country; city reference; lady can be seen. B., 129 West 30th St., top floor, Room 12.

COOK.—By German young woman as cook; thoroughly competent, economical, trustworthy; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., 16 East 55th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; best city reference. M. T., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; English; understands cooking in all its branches; first-class city reference; city or country. 250 West 19th St., third bell.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook; willing to do coarse washing in private family; good baker; city or country; best reference. 428 3d Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman; first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent and reliable; city or country. French Cook, 217 West 33d St.

COOK.—First-class; small private family; excellent city reference; no objection to little washing; wages, $20 to $25. 428 3d Av.; ring bell three times.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Call, for two days, at the home of present employers, 19 East 47th St.

COOK.—Lady wishes to find place for first-class cook; four years' references; country preferred. Can be seen at present employer's, 41 East 68th St.

COOK.—English; thoroughly competent in French and American cooking; by day or permanent; good city and Newport references. E. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; long and satisfactory city references; country preferred. 986 6th Av., in laundry.

COOK.—By young German Protestant girl as good cook and do plain washing; to go to country; in American family. 165 East 34th St., store.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook, other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; country preferred. 231 East 34th St., Reed's bell.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent woman as cook in private family; would go by day or week. B., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Scotchwoman as good cook; will assist with washing; good country references. 219 West 18th St.

COOK.—First-class; all kinds jellies and soups; good bread baker; city or country; good city reference. 206 East 26th St., two flights up.

COOK.—Respectable German woman understands fancy cooking, parties, creams and marketing; best references. 467 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a middle aged Canadian Protestant woman as cook; good city reference; good baker; city or country. 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; first-class personal reference; no objection to city or country. M. E., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. M. Y., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; five years' best city references; no objection to the country. 288 East 56th St. Geraty.

COOK.—By a competent cook; city or country; best city reference. A. M., Box Times, Up Town.

COMPETENT COOK and PLAIN LAUNDRESS.—Highest city reference. 831 Park Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes more work; dresses altered to look like new; street and evening gowns; at home or by day; can show sample of work. M. M. Corbett, 215 East 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian dressmaker; first-class cutter, fitter; speaks several languages; good family; no objection to travel; references. 45 West 27th St.

Housekeepers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl; in a flat; best city reference. 582 3d Av., Minogue's bell.

HOUSEMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By two sisters; experienced; together or separate; just arrived from north of Ireland. T. S., 106 West 42d St.

HOUSEMAID.—By competent young woman as housemaid or parlormaid; best city reference; 417 5th Av., present employer's.

HOUSEMAID.—By respectable young woman as housemaid with private family; best city reference. 156 West 36th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent girl to do housework in small family; city or country; references. Call, two days, at 529 Jersey Av., Jersey City; second floor, Front.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do housework; willing and obliging; lately landed. 220 East 127th St.; ring Mrs. O'Grady's bell.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a girl lately landed to do light housework or as nurse. 123 East 60th St.; ring McEneney's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day to do housework or plain sewing; best of reference. V. O., 1,338 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young woman to do general housework in small family; good reference. 133 West 60th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do housework; good cook and laundress; country preferred; references. 1,023 2d Av., Room 14.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman in flat, and sleep at home; best city reference. 530 3d Av., ring 3 times.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl lately landed to do light housework in small family. 118 East 51st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl in small family. 506 West 51st St., Gallagher's, second floor.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—Protestant; in first-class family; first-class city references; wages, $20. W. Poss, 551 East 136th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid. 403 Lexington Av., Kennedy's bell.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl; has a first-class reference. D. C., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

A LADY LEAVING THE CITY DESIRES TO secure a situation for a thoroughly honest Swedish maid capable of doing chamberwork or taking care of young children; an interview if desired. Address Swedish, Box 202 Times.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable young woman; just disengaged; thoroughly competent maid, hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; accustomed to travel; never seasick; would leave city; nine years' first-class city reference. S. T., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to secure, for a most capable German woman in her employ, a position in the country for the Summer as lady's maid and seamstress. Call, for two days, at 18 East 31st St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands all kinds fine sewing, packing, and duties of maid; would assist in light household duties; best city reference. 572 Lexington Av.; Brown's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser, dressmaker; good packer; accustomed to traveling; would leave city; good reference. 241 West 23d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French, speaking English; competent in all her duties; seamstress, hairdresser, packer; best city references. Mlle. Marie, 118 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced traveling maid; French, speaking English; good seamstress and packer; four years' best references. Clementine, Box 272 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisienne; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; age, 26; best Paris and city reference. M., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German girl; plain hairdresser and neat sewer; good packer; city reference. M. W., 152 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian, understanding dressmaking; city reference. H. R., 118 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestatnt; good seamstress; willing to travel; best city reference. Call 151 West 22d St., ring Julio's bell.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a maid, whom she can highly recommend, to take care of children or wait on lady for the voyage from New-York to Liverpool, before July 1. 477 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

MAID.—By a North German Protestant as maid for growing children or lady; good seamstress; first-class references; wages, $20. W. K., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a refined German Protestant girl as maid and fine seamstress; willing to travel; good packer; no objection to light chamberwork. 769 6th Av., near 44th St., Hanny's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman to grown children; city reference. M. D., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A lady going to Europe desires to procure a situation for her maid, whom she can recommend. 5 East 9th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By French Swiss girl for young ladies; best city references. 142 West 31st St. Heiniger.

MAID.—By young Englishwoman as maid; best references. I. A., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—Lady wishes a place for a maid and seamstress. 169 Madison Av.

MAID.—French; for ladies or grown-up children; good references. L. H., 118 West 31st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best of city references. 244 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress. Can be seen at present employer's, 128 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress. 216 West 12d St.; ring basement bell; no cards.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like to obtain a situation for a laundress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 until 12 o'clock, at 8 East 10th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as laundress in a private family, where one other girl is left in the city for Summer; good reference from last employer; disengaged on the 20th. H. H., Box 175 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family, or cook, wash and iron; best reference; city or country. F. M., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress in a private family; four years' city reference; would be willing to do a little chamberwork. 44 East 35th St.; two days.

LAUNDRESS.—By woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of laundrywork; country preferred; best reference. Mrs. Wolles, 206 East 26th St., no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress some family wash that would be steady for the Summer; best city reference. Mrs. Harnett, 246 East 55th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a small private family, to assist with chamberwork; good references; wages, $20. A. M., 248 1st Av.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving town wishes to secure a place in the city for her laundress and chambermaid. Apply Tuesday or Wednesday at 37 West 58th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; as first-class laundress in private family; country preferred; two years and eight months' city reference. M. C., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly competent; four years' personal references; present employer going to Europe. Bella, Box 326 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; willing and obliging; city or country; best reference. 110 West 56th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress in private family; very best personal city reference from last employer. A. L., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; first-class; in a private family going to country; best city references. K. E., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a small private family; five years' best personal city reference. S. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; day or month; best reference. Call, two days, 242 East 35th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress, to work by the day, week, or month; good city reference; last employer seen if needed. 145 West 51st St. Mary Allen.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. 266 West 47th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; seven years with present employer. 8 West 52d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, 32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

A LADY wishes to procure situation for her thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; full charge; patient, trustworthy. Call, 1,020 5th Av., corner of 83d St.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By middle-aged woman; reference given; cards answered if car fare paid; country preferred; good home preferred to high wages. 159 West 33d St.

CHILD to nurse at her home; no other children. Mrs. Reardon, 23 Main St., Brooklyn.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent woman as infant's nurse; take entire charge; understands bottle feeding; best city reference. Call at 205 West 76th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Good seamstress; good city reference; willing and obliging. 765 8th Av., H. Donaghy.

NURSE.—By a very competent Protestant young woman for baby or growing children; very good seamstress; very best city references. 1,016 3d Av.; ring once.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 165½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge; bring up on bottle; refined and trustworthy; highest reference. Capable, Box 262 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent young girl as nurse, to one or more children; would do chamberwork; good sewer. Call 35 West 40th St., present employer.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent infants' nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; personal city reference. 137 West 60th St., Walsh's bell.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge of a young child or growing children; good sewer. 7 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a young girl, speaking German, French, and English, to take care of grown children; good sewer; first-class references. A. Jaeger, care of Mr. Cibesart, 302 7th Av.

NURSE.—By experienced German nurse; competent and trustworthy; take full charge of small or growing-up children; last reference five years; neat sewer. 6 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By superior French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of small children; neat sewer; best city reference. Superior, Box 308 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A refined, well educated young Norwegian girl as nurse to grown children, or as maid to young ladies; good sewer; best city references. Care E. Warrodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse or care for small children; city or country; first-class city and personal references. 349 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By trustworthy girl; good seamstress; at liberty 1st of June. Present employer's, 59 East 90th St.

NURSE.—By middle-aged woman as nurse; best of city reference; no objection to assist with light chamberwork. 312 East 33d St.

NURSE, &c.—By girl to mind children or do chamberwork; does not object to going to the country. 502 East 17th St.

NURSE.—By competent infant's or child's nurse; understands all duties in every respect; best references. J. M., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant young woman, for baby or growing children; is good seamstress; best references. 1016 3d Av., ring once.

NURSE.—By a Parisian young lady as nurse; very fond of children; good reference. M. G., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young girl, with best city reference. A. M., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By first-class nurse to children; two years' reference. 309 East 60th St. Confrey.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; first-class references. A. G., 24 Columbus Av.

NURSE or COMPANION TO GROWN CHILDREN.—By lady; reference. G., 145 West 58th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBERMAID and NURSE.—Understands dressmaking; three years' reference; city or country. P., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Would assist with the waiting; competent. Call, from 10 to 12, at present employer's, 38 West 45th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day or week; understands family sewing and dressmaking. 323 East 32d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By one who has just learned tailor's system; willing to assist with other work. 547 West 48th St.

Waitresses.

A LADY GOING ABROAD WISHES TO FIND a position for a thoroughly competent waitress, whom she has employed three years, and can highly recommend. 9 West 58th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping for the Summer would like to obtain a situation for her waitress, whom she can recommend. Apply on Monday and Tuesday, at 3 West 37th St.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl in private family; willing to assist with a little chamberwork; good city reference. Call 239 West 19th St., care Ross.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in private family; willing to do chamberwork; nine years' city reference; city or country. 235 West 19th St., Room 12.

WAITRESS.—By young Norwegian girl as competent waitress in a private family; first-class city and country reference. 417 3d Av., care of Miss Manning.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman in private family as waitress; ten years' experience in London. Monday, at 104 West 63d St.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as waitress; fully competent to take a butler's place; city or country; best of reference. 109 West 60th St.

WAITRESS.—By young German girl as waitress; best city reference. 1,871 2d Av., stationery store.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress and parlormaid; excellent references. 169 West 48th St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 453 West 47th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By first-class waitress or parlormaid; one year's reference from last place. 11 East 74th St.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; good city reference. A. M., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress; best city reference from her last place. S. M., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. 338 East 52d St.; ring Duane's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a competent waitress or parlormaid; thoroughly understands her business. Present employer's, 57 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to secure a place for first-class waitress. Apply, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 338 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a German; good references; no cards. 248 East 57th St.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent young Protestant girl; has first-class reference. L. M., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; capable of taking butler's place; five years' best city reference; present employer can be seen. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 340 West 52d St., first floor; no cards.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a competent waitress, whom she can highly recommend; country preferred for the Summer; will be disengaged May 26. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 145 West 58th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a competent waitress, whom she can highly recommend; country preferred for the Summer. Call at present employer's, 145 West 58th St.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By competent waitress and parlormaid in private family; best city reference from former and present employer. Call, for two days, at 177 West 79th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; assist with light chamberwork. Can be seen at last employer's, from 10 to 12, at Windsor Flats, corner 54th St. and Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; in a small private family; willing to go to the country for the Summer; best city references. 387 7th Av., Fay's bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady desires to find a situation for a waitress, for a maid willing to do light chamberwork, and for a chambermaid and seamstress. 19 West 50th St.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By young girl as thoroughly competent waitress and parlormaid in private family; first-class references. 24 East 40th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—Competent; understands serving of courses, wines, care of silver; makes all kinds of salads; is neat; has best of references; wages, $25. H., 304 East 33d St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; in private family; best city references. 585 3d Av., store.

Washing.

WASHING.—Widow would take family washing; best of reference. Flain, 1,086 2d Av., top floor.

WASHING.—By an American woman for family washing; would go out or in the house; best city references. 713 2d Av., Advertising Office.

Miscellaneous.

MIDWIFE.—By a German young woman of experience; graduated in Germany and New-York; has diploma; best reference. Mrs. Fogel, 444 West 35th St.

THE FACE-STEAMING PROCESS.—By an expert, at ladies' residences. Profitable, Box 359 Times, Up Town.

UPHOLSTRESS.—By Frenchwoman; curtains, slip covers a specialty; fancy articles nicely done; first-class references; city or country. Mme. Thiercel, 409 West 125th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; first-class butler; wife first-class cook in all branches; the butler understands his duty thoroughly; especially care of silver; last place three years; best references; city or country; wages moderate. French Couple, 118 West 31st St., basement.

BUTLER.—By highly-recommended butler; is an intelligent, perfectly trustworthy and sober man; conscientious, obliging, and a thoroughly-competent butler; tall and of neat appearance; several years in one place; excellent references. Benzon, Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Leaving on account of family not keeping a butler for Summer; where second man or parlormaid is kept; three years with present employer; lady can be seen; disengaged June 1. Butler, 116 East 39th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as butler and valet, and make himself useful; wife first-class cook; both reliable and thoroughly competent in every respect; best city references. Reliable, Box 284 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In first-class private family; is sober, honest, and obliging, and attentive to his business; will be cheerfully recommended by last employer, who can be seen. A. B. C., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or WAITER and USEFUL MAN.—By competent young man; highly recommended by last and present employers; wages not less than $30; disengaged soon as suited. J., Butler, 1,053 3d Av.

BUT

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Increased Activity and Generally Higher Prices.

BETTER WEST AND REPORTS OF FROST

Wheat at the Close Was Higher—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Stronger—Cotton Easier —Coffee Dull.

The reports of cold weather and frost in some sections of the West had a bullish effect on the markets here and at the West, and caused considerable covering by the grain interest, with prices showing a decided gain, and increased transactions, with a very firm close. Provisions were also affected and closed firmer. Cotton was quiet and a shade easier, on local realizing. Coffee was almost neglected, but closed steadier, with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	68¼@		
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	31½@		31¼
Corn, No. 2 steamer	35¾@		
Flour, straight Spring	$3.65	@	$3.75
Flour, straight Winter	3.35	@	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	6¾@		
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	18
Pork, mess	13.25	@	13.75
Lard, Western steam	6.90	@	6.95
Beef, family	11.00	@	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	17	@	
Sugar, granulated	4 3-16	@	4½
Cheese, State full cream, new	6½@		6¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16¼@		
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50	@	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	
Copper, lake	10.27½	@	10.50
Lead	3.20	@	

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm at an advance of ⅛@⅜c on better cables, bullish West, and frost reports; declined ⅛@¼c on foreign selling and large Russian exports; advanced 1¼@1⅜c on decreased stocks and visible supply, reported damage by frosts, firmer cables, and local shorts covering; lost ⅛@¾c, but closed firm at 1⅜@1⅝c advance, with a fairly active trade and considerable switching between July and September. The amount on passage showed an increase of 2,240,000 bushels....Spot was 1⅜@1¾c higher and in light demand. Sales, 24,000 bushels No. 2 red on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, 1c over May, afloat; No. 1 hard, 6¼c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 70⅜c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 75⅝c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 75⅞c, afloat....Clearances hence, 28,881 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 262,270 bushels....Receipts, 131,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 263,002 bushels; in the interior, 286,425 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 16,581 bushels, or to 3,947,155 bushels, (2,186,002 bushels contract rot and no No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 41,800 bushels, afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 2,573,000 bushels, or to 59,623,000 bushels, against 63,511,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were dull and irregular, but closed firm at ⅜@⅝c over on better cables, firmer West, strength in wheat, and local covering....Spot was more active and firmer. Sales, 211,700 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at ⅜c over May, delivered; the trade bought 130,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, to arrive, ocean, freight, and transaction private terms, and 49,700 bushels ungraded mixed and yellow at 52@55c....Receipts, 85,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 111,552 bushels; in the interior, 132,630 bushels....Clearances hence, 67,300 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 165,700 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 374,595 bushels, or 535,798 bushels, (147,649 bushels No. 2 corn and 132,643 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,373,000 bushels, or to 7,981,000 bushels, against 8,920,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and closed weak at ⅛c decline, with local longs realizing and following the West. Spot were dull and weak at a slight decline....Sales, 47,000 bushels No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36¼@36½c for 15,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 31½@31¾c for 20,000 bushels; No. 3, 31c; rejected mixed, 30c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 32½@32¾c; track mixed, 32@33c; track white, 37@40½c for 12,000 bushels....Receipts, 198,000 bushels; exports, none....Stocks of oats in warehouse increased 234,561 bushels, or to 777,016 bushels, (79,248 bushels No. 2 white and 551,610 bushels No. 2)....The visible supply shows an increase of 339,000 bushels, or 6,155,000 bushels, against 2,574,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	20,000	67⅞@68⅝	68⅝
June		@	69
July	2,965,000	68 5-16@69 9-16	69⅜
August	510,000	68¾@69⅝	69⅝
September	2,230,000	68⅝@69 15-16	69⅞
December	430,000	70⅛@72⅛	72
Total	6,155,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	60,000	55 @55¼	56¼
July	225,000	55⅜@56	55⅞
September	105,000	56 @56½	56⅝
Total	390,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	60,000	31⅝@31¾	31⅝
June	80,000	31⅞@32	31⅞
July	100,000	32⅜@32⅝	32⅜
No. 2 white—			
May		@	35½
June	30,000	35½@	35½
Total	270,000		

FLOUR—The advance in wheat caused a firmer feeling and tended to check the demand. Sales, 23,300 bbls, including of City Mills, 7,800 bbls patents, 5,000 bbls clear, 1,000 bbls extra, and 1,100 bbls fine at quotations; 300 bbls Winter patents at $3.95, 3,300 bbls Winter straights at $3.40@$3.60, 600 bbls Winter clear at $3.40, 300 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.85@$3, 300 bbls supers on private terms, 600 bbls bakers' extra at $3@$3.10, 1,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.90@$4, and 2,000 sacks low Spring on private terms....Arrivals, 12,886 bbls and 11,353 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 26,632 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@$2.30
Supers	@ 2.40
No. 2	2.70@ 2.75
No. 1	2.85@ 2.95
Clears	3.15@ 3.40
Straights	3.20@ 3.50
Winter wheat straights	3.30@ 3.60
Patents	3.25@ 3.60
Special brands	3.80@ 4.00
City patents	@ 4.40
City clears	3.55@ 3.65
City extras	2.95@ 3.00
City supers	2.75@ 2.80
City fine	2.60@ 2.65

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@
Supers	Nominal.	$2.35@
No. 2	2.25@$2.35	2.45@$2.55
No. 1	2.50@ 2.70	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.70@ 2.90	3.00@ 3.15
Straights	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Patents	3.40@ 3.60	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.85@ 4.40

RYE FLOUR—Scarce and in demand; sales, 400 bbls; We quote: Western and State, superfine, $3.75@$3.80; fancy, $3.85@$4.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firm but quiet; We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.65; white do, $2.85; brewers' meal, $1.30; grits, $1.40; chops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, @$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The market for clover remains quiet, with a small jobbing business only. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market remains slow. The German demand makes little headway for the most part resting after the fair takings early last week. The cable advices from Germany immediately upon the passing by the Reichstag of the new duty bill, and which is to go into effect July 1, made it appear that all grades of refined as well as crude would be under the impost rates of 10 marks, but mail advices yesterday were clearer in that an exception was specified upon denaturalized oil, or a grade mixed with some chemical and rendered unfit for human consumption or adapted to soap purposes, upon which the old rate of 4 marks was continued. All other grades will pay the new duty of 10 marks. Of course buying for Germany will continue to the latest date for bringing the goods into Germany before July 1; thereafter, for a while at least, there will be a very slack demand from that source, but it is believed that, as all competing oils as well as compound lard have a corresponding duty, Germany will either have to take the oil at its increased cost to it, or lose a portion of its home compound lard trading to the taking of the production of this country, and despite the efforts of the land owning interest there to further the consumption of its dairy products by the imposition of the extreme duty upon all oils that are used in the make of butterine. From France there is absence of material demand, except for white, and all other export trade is dead slow. Local distributions are moderate. It would appear that most buyers are awaiting a recovery of tone in lard. There is more or less crude in bulk offered steadily from Alabama and the Carolinas at 19½c, while in instances 19c would be accepted. Prime yellow is on offer at 27c, and good off-grade yellow at 26c. White was under refusal at 30c. COCOANUT OIL is quiet; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand and is steady in price; city quoted at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light inquiry, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is in moderate jobbing demand; quoted at 51@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 13.—Oil closed $1.82½; highest, $1.95½; lowest, $1.80½; closed, $1.94.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS.—The market is a little stronger, advancing 5 points on pork, 3 points on lard, and 2½ points on bacon, with slightly increased demands at the West, partly on export account, but in part owing to the firmer grain position. There is little doing on this market. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for the day as 21,000 head; exports from the Atlantic ports for last week were 4,147 bbls pork; 676,360 lb lard, and 12,791,520 lb bacon; same time last year, 4,729 bbls pork; 7,659,281 lb lard, and 9,901,225 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week were: 1,579 lb pork, 4,257,198 lb lard and 8,819,993 lb meats; same time last year, 4,012 bbls pork 5,907,903 lb lard, and 9,242,198 lb meats.

LARD—WESTERN STEAM—There is rather stronger holding with the West, where increased firmness came more from the confidence on wheat than from material demand for the product. Cash quoted at $6.90, nominal; May, $6.85, nominal; no sales; city steam sold at $6.12½@$6.15 for 90 tcs, chiefly at $6.15. Options—No sales. May closed at $6.95, nominal; July closed at $7.10, asked; refined is quiet, with Continent at $7.25, and South American at $7.60. Compound lard is slow; quoted at $5@$5.25. The West is at a loss to adjust the slight rise of 3 points; May was at $6.65@$6.70, closing at $6.67, nominal; July at $6.75@$6.80, closing at $6.80 asked; September at $6.90@$6.95, closing at $6.95 asked.

PORK—Trading here is not material for export, while prices are firmly held. The West is steady at 5c advance, and only moderately active; May closed at $12.02, nominal; July was $12.12½@$12.20, closing at $12.17; September at $12.25@$12.37½, closing at $12.37½. Prices here are: For mess, $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $12.25@$12.75; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$13.75.

BACON—The short rib dealings are slow, while the temper over prices is slightly firmer. The West closed at $6.10, nominal, for May, while July was $6.15@$6.20, closing at $6.17@$6.20, nominal, and September at $6.27½@$6.32½, closing at $6.32½ asked.

CUT MEATS—Trading in city meats continues slack, while prices favor buyers with the situation generally somewhat nominal. City-pickled shoulders, 5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6c; 12-lb do, 6c asked; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅝c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12-lb and 8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 9¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c.

BEEF—The export movements are moderate, and home trade demands are light. Prices are slightly unsettled. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $18@$20.

BEEF HAMS—Are neglected and nominal. At the West, $18.50@$19, while here $19.50 was quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—There is a steady market, with a fair demand. Receipts at the West, 41,768 head; same time last year, 50,268 head. Chicago—Receipts, 28,000 head; fairly active; steady to a shade lower, $4.35@$4.80; left over, 1,000 head. Indianapolis —Receipts, 1,900 head; slow, $4.50@$4.70. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,154 head; active, stronger, $4@$4.70. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,114 head; steady, $4.20@$4.60. Omaha—Receipts, 1,500 head; opened steady, $4.25@$4.55. Pittsburg—Active on light average and medium, and dull on heavy, $4.75@$4.90. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow, steady, $4.30@$4.50. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.70@$4.80. Quotations here are 6c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The entire interest is quiet. The large takings of city through last week will admit of offerings of only about 200 hhds, from this week's make, and unless the home trade again contracts ahead, affairs are likely to rule slow for some days. Meanwhile, there is steadiness at 4¾c for city, with $2 charge for pkgs. Of country sales are 80,000 lb in lots, at 4½@4¾c, pkgs free. For Australian, 5c is a nominal market, with nothing offered under that price.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market is still inactive on city goods, by reason of the pressers holding at a price above any possibility of marketing their goods to the West, from which alone there is inspiration to buy. Meanwhile, out-of-town pressers continue selling at 7⅞c there, or equal to 8c here, and 25,000 lb obtained in Boston at 7⅞c, to come here. The New-York makers do not intimate that they would take less than 8¼c, and, indeed, in a normal way, still talk 8½c. For lard stearine an inactive and nominal market at about 8⅝c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were almost neglected, and closed at unchanged prices to 10 points advance, following the cables. Havre was dull and partly ¼f up, and Hamburg steady at ⅛ pfennig decline to ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16½c for No. 7 and 14¾c for No. 8. Sales, 500 bags Central American and 500 bags Costa Rica on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—May, 1,500 bags at 14.45c; June, 750 bags at 14.30c; August, 250 bags at 14.60c; December, 250 bags at 14.50c; total, 2,750 bags. Total for day, 2,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.30@14.40	....@....
February	14.25@14.35	....@....
March	14.20@14.35	....@....
April	@	....@....
May	14.45@14.50	15.30@15.40
June	14.35@14.40	15.30@15.40
July	14.65@14.70	15.20@15.30
August	14.60@14.65	14.90@14.95
September	14.60@14.65	14.60@14.65
October	14.45@14.75	14.30@14.35
November	14.45@14.55	13.95@14.05
December	14.40@14.55	13.90@14.00

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	214,132
Arrivals	
Total	214,132
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	8,240
Total stock in New-York to-day	205,892
Total stock in Bailtimore	25,167
Arrivals	
Total	25,167
Deliveries Saturday	200—24,967
Total stock in New-Orleans	23,933
Arrivals	
Total	23,933
Deliveries Saturday	932—23,001
Total stock in other ports	47,968
Total stock in United States	253,860
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 11	152,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 11	9,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 11	90,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 11	18,000
Total	522,860
Same time in 1894	402,880

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 16¼

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1.Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2.Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10.2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Padang	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18¼	Ocana	18 @20
Bucaramanga	18½@20¼	Bucaramanga	18½@20¼
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n	18½@19
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	19 @20
Central American—		Oaxaca	19½@21½
Costa Rica	17 @20¼	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	18½@19¾	Coban	19 @22
Do, washed	19¼@21¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Mocha	25½@26¾		

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet, and closed easy at 3@4 points decline on local realizing, although the early market was higher on reports of frosts and better Liverpool advices. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 84 bales to spinners, and 2,300 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7
Middling uplands	6¾

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	¼c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	¼c off
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day, are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	6.58@6.60	6.60	6.00	700
June	6.52@6.53	6.58	6.52	4,800
July	6.57@6.58	6.64	6.58	4,800
August	6.62@6.63	6.69	6.62	27,600
September	6.65@6.66	6.72	6.66	3,800
October	6.69@6.70	6.77	6.69	20,100
November	6.73@6.74	6.80	6.74	2,100
December	6.77@6.78	6.84	6.77	3,100
January	6.83@6.85	6.90	6.85	1,300
February	6.88@6.90	..	..	..
March	6.94@6.96	7.00	6.95	700
Total				68,500

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 17.

	DAY.	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	293	818	..	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	2239	2689	..	..	..	..	..
Mobile	..	2	74	..	..	..	..
Savannah	627	106	..	..	..	..	..
Charleston	45	111	..	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	42	42	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	239	132	..	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	..	810	..	..	..	..
Boston	775	701	776	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	4633	25	..	..	..	..	..
West Point	..	8	50	..	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		8818	5535	..	..	..	..
This day last week		6551	8863	10382	4199	4103	6818
This day last year		2262	4704	4263	2196	2284	3135

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand has been very good, and full prices obtained for anything fair.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal	N. Orleans, open kettle
Ordinary 12@13	Fair 23@25
Common 14@15	Good 26@28
Fair 17@18	Prime 29@30
Prime 19@21	Choice 31@32
Choice 22@25	Barbados, job'g 23@25
Cuba, 50° test...Nominal	Puerto Rico 20@31

RICE—The market shows firmness, with a fair demand from jobbers.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2¾@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—Raw shows renewed firmness, with a fair inquiry. Sales, 600 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 3c....Refined steady and fairly active.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@ 2¾
Centrifugal, 96° test	3¼@ 3⅜

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow ¼ per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5	1-16@5⅛	
Coarse powdered	4¾	@4 15-16	
Granulated	4	7-16@4⅝	
Cutloaf	5	1-16@5¼	
Crushed	5	1-16@5¼	
Powdered	4¾	@4 15-16	
Coarse granulated	4	9-16@4⅝	
Fine granulated	4	7-16@4⅝	
Extra fine granulated	4	9-16@4¾	
Con. granulated	4	11-16@4¾	
Cubes	4	11-16@4⅞	
XXXX powdered	4	15-16@5⅛	
Mold A	4	11-16@4⅞	
Diamond A	4	7-16@4⅝	
Confectioners' A	4	5-16@4⅜	
Columbia A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Windsor	4	3-16@4⅜	
Ridgewood	4	3-16@4⅜	
Phoenix A	4⅛	@4 5-16	
Empire A	4⅛	@4 5-16	
No. 6	4	@4 3-16	
No. 7	3⅞	@4 1-16	
No. 8	3⅞	@4 1-16	
No. 9	3	13-16@4	
No. 10	3⅝	@3 15-16	
No. 11	3	11-16@3⅝	
No. 12	3	9-16@3⅝	
No. 13 (net)	3⅜	@..	
No. 14 (net)	3¼	@..	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—No interest on the part of home jobbers beyond the small wants of the moment, and exporters are geting but few orders for any class of stock. There is just enough pressure to sell to give an easy tone to values, and $2.45 for marrow, $2 for pea, and $1.95 for medium are the asking rates for choice qualtty. Red kidney would probably be shaded a little below $1.95 to effect important sales. Foreign beans moving only in small jobbing way. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.45; do, pea, $1.97½@$2; do, medium, $1.90@$1.95; do, white kidney, $2.30@$2.35; do, red kidney, $1.85@$1.95; do, turtle soup, $1.60@$1.65; do, yellow eye, $2.20; do, lima, California, $2.95@$3; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@$2.30; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.85; do, foreign, medium, $1.75@$1.80; green peas, barrels, $1.05; do, bags, 97½c; do, Scotch, $1.

BUTTER—Fair receipts and rather a quiet trade. Cooler weather, however, and firm Western advices gives confidence, and all choice stock is held to steady prices.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—			
Creamery, extra	17	@..	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	16½	@..	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15	@16	
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@14	
Welsh tubs, extra	16	@..	
Welsh tubs, firsts	14	@15	
Welsh tubs, seconds	12	@13	
Dairy tubs, thirds	10	@11	
Western—			
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	17	@..	
Creamery, firsts	15	@16	
Creamery, seconds	13	@14	
Creamery, thirds	11	@12	
Imitation creamery, firsts	12	@13	
Imitation creamery, seconds	8½	@10	
Dairy, firsts	11	@12	
Dairy, thirds to seconds	7½	@ 9	
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10	@10½	
Factory, fresh, seconds	8	@ 9	
Factory, fresh, thirds	7	@ 7½	

OLD BUTTER.

State—		
Dairy, firkins or tubs	8	@13
Western—		
Creamery, June	8	@13
Factory	7	@ 8

CHEESE—Demand is very moderate. Fine stock is about steady, though holders meet buyers promptly.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	6½	@ 6¾
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	6¾	@..
State full cream, large, good to choice	5½	@ 6¼
State full cream, common to fair	4	@ 5
State full cream, small, fancy	6¼	@ 6¾
State full cream, small, poor to choice	4½	@ 6
State part skims, fancy	3½	@ 4
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2	@ 3
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1½	@ 1½
State full skims	1	@..

OLD CHEESE.

State full cream, fancy	10½	@11
State full cream, prime to choice	9	@10
State full cream, common to good	5	@ 8½
State part skims	1½	@ 5

EGGS—Exchange rules are at "loss off" now, instead of at mark, and prices are a little higher in consequence. Demand is moderate, and receipts more than ample.

State and Pennsylvania	14	@14½
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13½	@14
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12	@13
Duck	12	@16
Goose	20	@22
Western, culls, 30 doz. case	$3.25	@$3.50

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH—Apples very dull; many dealers have ceased handling them, and there is no adequate outlet for even the moderate quantity arriving. A heavy supply of strawberries today, over 7,000 crates, coming in, chiefly from Virginia and North Carolina. Cooler weather brought the berries in better average condition, and there was a good demand, though prices had to be reduced, owing to the heavy supply. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $3@$3.50; do, Roxbury russet, $3@$3.50; do, golden russet, $2.25@$3. Strawberries, Norfolk, per quart, 10@14c; do, North Carolina, fancy, 13@15c; do, average prime, 10@12c; do, inferior, 6@8c; do, Charleston, 10@18c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Scarcely any evaporated apples arriving, but there is still a fair quantity in store, and, with very little demand, the market ruled weak; outside quotations are now extreme. Not much interest in sun-dried. No chops to be had, and buyers do not seem to have much use for cores and skins. Raspberries and cherries very slow and weak. Blackberries and plums neglected and lower to sell. No further change in California fruits. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6¼@6¾c; do, common to fair, 5½@6c; do, sun-dried, 5½@6c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 19¼@20c; cherries, 11@12c; blackberries, 4@4½c; plums, State, 4c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3¾@9c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Six cars came in today. Sellers tried to hold up the price of fowls, and a car of fine Indiana stock sold at 10¼@10½c, but all the other offerings went at 10c. Spring chickens firm; roosters easier; turkeys steady; ducks quiet; geese doing better. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 70c@$1.12; fowls, per lb, 10@10½c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, 60c@$1.12; pigeons, 25@45c.

POULTRY—DRESSED—A liberal supply of fresh fowls to-day, and trade dull; advices indicate full supplies in transit, and prices could not be raised from the low rates ruling late last week. Turkeys weaker; ducks steady; Long Island Spring ducks and Philadelphia poultry are nominally unchanged in the absence of fresh receipts. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 10@12½c; fowls, 9@9½c; old cocks, 6@6½c; old ducks, 10@12½c; old geese, 6@8c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 28@30c; Spring chickens, Long Island, 30@35c; do, Western, 25@30c; do, Philadelphia, 35@40c; squabs per dozen, $1.50@$3.

VEGETABLES.—Old potatoes were dull and weak; new stock fairly active. Other vegetables in good supply, and, as a rule, are freely offered as quoted.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen	$1.25	@..
Asparagus, prime, per dozen	60	@$1.00
Beets, Florida, per crate	1.50	@ 2.00
Cabbage, Florida, per bbl	1.00	@ 1.25
Cabbage, Ch'n, per bbl crate	2.50	@ 3.00
Celery, N. Y., per dozen roots	25	@ 75
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	1.00	@ 2.00
Lettuce, Norfolk, per bbl	50	@ 1.25
Lettuce, Norfolk, per basket	20	@ 40
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.00	@..
Onions, Egyptian, per 110-lb bag	1.75	@ 1.85
Peas, Charleston, per basket	50	@ 1.00
Squash, Florida, white, per crate	20	@ 40
Squash, Florida, yellow, per crate	25	@ 50
String beans, Florida, green, per crate	25	@ 85
String beans, Florida, wax, per crate	50	@ 1.25
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	2.00	@ 4.00
Tomatoes, Key West, per carrier	1.50	@ 2.50
Tomatoes, Key West, per small crate	50	@..

POTATOES.

Florida, prime, per bbl	$4.00	@$5.50
Bermuda, prime, per bbl	4.50	@ 6.00
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	3.00	@ 4.00
Jersey, in bulk, per 180 lb	1.50	@ 1.75
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	1.75	@ 2.00
Maine, Rose, per double-head	1.90	@ 2.25
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.75	@ 2.00
Nova Scotia, per 180-lb sack	2.00	@ 2.25
Sweets, Vine, fair to fancy, per bbl	2.00	@ 3.00
Sweets, other So. Jersey, double-heads	1.50	@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Under moderate supplies and a fair demand the market holds firm at the recent improvement. Small sales of choice long straw occasionally reach 65c. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@75c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover mixed, 60@65c; clover, 50@55c; rye straw, 40@60c; oat straw, 40@45c.

HOPS—Business continues slow, with an easy market, and full supplies.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	9	@..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@ 8
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	5	@ 6
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½	@ 3
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	9	@..
Bavarian, new	22	@24
B

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Halt in the Advance as a Result of London Realizing.

COMMISSION BUYING ON A LARGE SCALE

Dread of Crop Injury by Frost Causes Hesitation, but Later Reports Show Damage—Speculation in Distillers.

MONDAY—P. M.

London speculators reaped some of their profits in Americans to-day, and as a result prices were lower. The losses at the close, however, were, with few exceptions, only fractional. A few local traders also sold stocks on the prevailing cold weather, but reports from the grain growing districts showed that the staple crops had suffered no damage from frost. Only a very small part of the corn crop is as yet in the ground, and that which is is not sufficiently far enough advanced to be injured. So far as Winter wheat is concerned, the crop is about three weeks ahead of the season, and it is a very hardy plant. As an offset to any possible injury by frost, the news comes that the cold has effectually killed off the chinch bugs, which had appeared in certain sections.

The foreign sales to-day were principally of St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, and Southern Railway Dispatches from London announced that the liquidation was by local operators, and that recent German buyers showed no disposition to part with their newly acquired holdings. The statement was also volunteered that the movement was merely a reaction, and not the beginning of a decline. Commission house buying in this market was excellent, and to it was due the general strength of the list. Further evidence of the growing prosperity of the country was furnished in the dispatch from Pittsburg, printed in The Times this morning, in which it was stated that in reply to an inquiry from a local newspaper every place heard from in Pennsylvania reported business booming, and confidence in the future fully restored. The foreign exchange market was dull, and after some weakness at the opening, fairly steady. Bankers seemed indisposed to do anything pending a further development of London's position in the stock market.

The stocks which showed the greatest activity were Atchison, the Grangers, Reading, Texas and Pacific, Wheeling and Lake Erie, and Wabash preferred. Atchison lost ¾, the Grangers, ⅞, to 1¼; Wheeling and Lake Erie, ⅝, and Wabash preferred, ¾. Reading gained ¼, and Texas and Pacific ⅝. Louisville and Nashville and Northern Pacific preferred lost 1⅞ and 1½, respectively, or relatively small transactions, and Union Pacific, on 2,000 shares, declined 1¼ points. These were the principal fluctuations of the day in railway stocks, the decline in the general list being merely nominal.

There was heavy speculation in Distilling and Cattle Feeding, (111,100 shares,) Chicago Gas, (60,099,) and Sugar, (35,975.) The movement in Distillers' was foreshadowed on Saturday, when an advance of 2 cents a gallon in spirits was announced. The short interest, which is variously estimated to be between 50,000 and 75,000 shares, took alarm at the opening this morning, and within an hour the price advanced from 22¼ to 24⅝. During the remainder of the day there was less activity, and the price fell back to 23¼, a net gain of 1 point. It was announced that the quo-warranto decision expected early to be handed down by the Illinois Supreme Court will not be forthcoming before October. This delay will give the Reorganization Committee ample time to formulate its plans, providing against a possible adverse decision. Chicago Gas fluctuated in sympathy with the tone of numerous dispatches relative to the possible action of Gov. Altgeld on the Frontage bill. It closed ¾ lower. Sugar was irregular, but closed ⅜ higher.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in moderate demand, but the supply was still equal to all requirements. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 2½ for ninety days to four months, and 3 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in better demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 2¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 3@3½ for four months' choice single names, 3½@4 for six to seven months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $86,794,640, and the balances were $6,710,199. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $618,862.

Money in London ¼@½ per cent., closing at ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16 per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67¾. There were sales of 40,000 ounces at 67¾@67c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52⅜c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅞d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$32,767,647
Imports for the same period	17,529,318
Net exports	$13,218,351
Net exports to date, 1894	22,916,601
Net exports to date, 1893	47,003,546
Net exports to date, 1892	17,515,024

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was weak in the early trade, but steadier toward the close of the week. Nominal rates were reduced half a cent, to $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.86@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95¼ and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—17@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c par $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil pf	¾
Bay State Gas	3
Col. H. V. & T.	1
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	1¼
Dis., & C. F., all int. pd.	1
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	¾
Great Northern pf	15½
Laclede Gas pf.	2
Lake Shore	1
Long Island	2½
Minn. & St. L. pf. all as. pd	12¼
Minnesota Iron	4¾
Mobile & Ohio	⅝
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	1½
N. Y., Chicago & St. L., 2d pf.	1½
Oregon Improvement	¾
Pullman Car	¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	⅞

DECLINED.

At., Top. & S. F.	¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	⅝
Chicago Gas	1¾
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1¼
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	1
Evans & T. H.	1
General Electric	¾
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	⅜
Louisville & Nashville	1⅞
Manhattan Con.	1¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	⅞
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	1¾
New-York Cent. & W.	⅞
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	1
Pacific Mail	¾
Rio Gr. West. pf.	¾
St. Paul & Omaha	¾
Union Pacific	1¼
U. S. Cordage	1¼
U. S. Cordage gtd.	1¼
U. S. Leather	1
U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Western Union	⅞

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	46¾	46¾	46	46	45	47	200
American Cotton Oil	29¾	30½	29¼	29⅞	29¾	30¼	2,925
American Cotton Oil pf	78½	79⅞	78½	79	78½	79½	923
American Express	116	116	116	116	114	116	10
*American Sugar Refining	115¼	117⅝	115¼	116⅝	116¼	116⅝	35,975
*American Sugar Refining pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝	99¼	100	373
American Tobacco	105½	106¼	105⅜	105¾	105	105½	2,718
American Tobacco pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	109¼	111	110
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	8¾	9⅜	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	46,592
Atlantic & Pacific	2	2	1¾	2	2	2½	2,400
Baltimore & Ohio	64½	65	64	64⅝	64	64⅝	2,215
*Bay State Gas	22½	23	22½	23	21	23	950
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	21	21	21	21		21	11
Canada Southern	54	54½	54	54½	53½	54	2,100
Canadian Pacific	53¾	53¾	52¼	52½	52½	53¼	500
Central Pacific	20¾	20¾	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	20½	439
Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅜	23½	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	23⅜	9,960
Chicago Gas	75	76⅜	73⅛	74⅜	74⅜	74½	60,099
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	56¼	56⅞	56	56	56¼	56½	2,530
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99½	99	99½	200
Chicago & Northwestern	97¾	98⅜	97⅜	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	11,828
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	145	145	145	145	144	146	30
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70½	70⅝	78½	78½	78⅝	78½	18,680
C., C., C. & St. Louis	44½	45¼	43½	43½	43	43½	3,121
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	67½	67¾	66¾	67	66⅞	67	39,176
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	120½	120⅝	120½	120½	120	121	635
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69¼	70	68⅝	68⅞	68⅞	69	10,630
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	8¼	8¼	8	8	7	7½	750
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27	27	26½	26½	26	27	200
Columbus & Hocking Coal	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	7	7½	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	27¼	27¼	27	27⅛	27	27¼	1,020
Consolidated Gas Company	143	143	142½	142¼	142¼	143½	300
Delaware & Hudson	131½	131⅞	131	131¼	130⅜	131¼	1,395
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160½	161⅞	160½	161⅝	161	161¾	420
Denver & Rio Grande	16	16	15¾	15⅜		15½	230
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¾	48¾	47½	47½	47½	48	750
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	9	10	9	10	9⅜	10	2,658
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	22⅜	24⅝	22¼	23¼	23¼	23⅝	111,190
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	58½	58⅝	58½	58⅝	58½	59	400
Evansville & Terre Haute	50	50	40½	50	45	50	825
Flint & Père Marquette	16⅜	17¼	16⅜	17¼	16¾	17	400
Flint & Père Marquette pf	45	45	45	45	43	45	100
General Electric	34½	34⅝	33¾	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	5,295
Great Northern pf	125	125	125	125	125	130	320
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1½	300
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾	2¼	3	800
Illinois Central	98	98	97½	97½	97	98	1,300
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	22	22	22	22	22	23	100
Iowa Central	9¾	10	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾	900
Iowa Central pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30	31	50
Laclede Gas	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	20	29½	200
Laclede Gas pf	87½	89⅜	87½	88	87	89	635
Lake Erie & Western	21	21½	21	21⅛	21	21¾	3,100
Lake Erie & Western pf	77⅜	77⅞	77⅜	77⅞	77½	78	120
Lake Shore	144¾	144¾	144¼	144¾	144¼	147¾	1,200
Long Island	87½	87½	87½	87½	87	88	310
*Long Island Traction	11¼	11¼	11	11	11	11¼	220
Louisville & Nashville	59½	59⅞	59⅛	59½	59	59⅝	6,850
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10¼	10½	10	10	10	10⅝	4,220
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	28	29⅛	28	28¼	28	28½	1,945
Manhattan Consolidated	110	111⅛	118¼	118¼	118¼	119	745
Metropolitan Traction	97	97	97	97	97		100
Mexican National certs	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3¾	5,540
Michigan Central	101	102¾	101	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	2,190
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	33	33	32¾	32¾	33	34	200
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	56½	58½	56	58¼	58	59	1,360
Minnesota Iron	55	56	55	56	55	60	500
Missouri Pacific	28½	29½	28½	29	28	29¾	8,600
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18½	18¾	17½	18	18	18⅝	3,370
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	32⅝	33	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32½	3,975
Mobile & Ohio	20¾	21¼	20¾	21	20½	21	1,200
*National Lead Co	35¼	36½	34¾	35	35	35¼	12,375
*National Lead Co. pf	90	90¾	90	90	89½	90½	1,724
National Linseed Oil	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25¼	25	25½	200
National Starch	11¼	11½	10¾	11⅛	11	11½	413
New-Jersey Central	99¾	100¼	99⅝	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	2,110
New-York Central	101	101¼	101	101	101	101½	1,759
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	43½	44¼	42½	42½	42	42½	860
New-York, C. & St. L	16½	18¾	16½	17½	17	17¾	4,310
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf.	69¾	71	69¾	71	70¼	73	27
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	33	32½	32½	32¼	33	1,805
N. Y. L. E. & W.	14½	14¾	14¼	14¼	14	14⅜	4,360
N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	30	30	30	30	29	31	100
New-York, Sus. & West.	13¾	14	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13⅞	2,559
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	37¾	38	37¼	37½	37⅜	37⅝	2,175
Norfolk & Western	6¼	6½	5¾	5¾		5¾	1,385
Norfolk & Western pf	18½	18½	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅝	1,145
North American	6⅞	7	5⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	8,745
Northern Pacific	8	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	7	7½	16,173
Northern Pacific pf	25¾	26	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	2,401
Ontario & Western	18½	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	5,570
Oregon Improvement	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	12	100
Oregon Ry. & Nav.	28¼	29	28	28	27½	30	240
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	9½	9½	8½	8¾	8¼	8¾	110
Pacific Mail	27½	27½	26¾	26¾	26½	26¾	2,280
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6½	7	6¼	6⅝	6½	6¾	1,915
Philadelphia & Reading	20¾	21⅝	20¼	21	20⅞	21	59,150
Pittsburg & Western pf	30½	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	30½	31	941
P., C., C. & St. L.	21½	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21¾	3,850
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	53¾	54	53¾	54	53	54	250
Pullman Palace Car Co	175	175	174	175	173½	175	410
Quicksilver	4	4½	4	4	3¾	4¼	300
Rio Grande Western	17	17¼	17	17¼	16½	17½	400
Rio Grande Western pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	43½	200
St. Louis Southwestern	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6¾	3,550
St. Louis Southwestern pf	13⅝	14	13½	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	3,610
St. Joseph & Grand Island	2	2	2	2	1	3	100
St. Paul & Duluth	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20	20¾	325
St. Paul & Omaha	37⅜	37½	36½	36½	36⅜	36⅝	1,058
St. Paul & Omaha pf	114	114¼	114	114	113½	114½	500
Southern Cotton Oil	42	42	42	42		42	100
Southern Pacific	20¼	20½	20	20¼	20	20¼	600
Southern Railway	14⅜	14⅞	14½	14¾	14¼	14⅜	7,114
Southern Railway pf	40⅞	41¼	40½	40¾	40¼	40¾	3,600
Tennessee Coal & Iron	24	24¾	24	24	24	24½	2,020
Texas Pacific	12¼	13⅜	12⅛	13	13	13⅛	15,182
Texas Pacific Land Trust	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	12½	1,200
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	3½	4	3½	3⅞		4	750
Union Pacific	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	2,020
Union Pacific, D. & G.	7¼	7⅞	7	7	6¾	7¼	2,420
United States Cordage	6¾	7	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6¼	5,270
United States Cordage pf	9¼	9¼	8¼	8¼	8	8⅝	2,813
United States Cordage gtd	15¾	15⅞	15	15	14¾	15	938
United States Rubber	41⅞	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	41¼	41½	770
United States Rubber pf	95	95	95	95	94¾	95	605
*United States Leather	21¼	21⅝	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	3,555
*United States Leather pf	91¾	91¾	91	91¼	91	91¾	2,182
Wabash	8¾	9½	8¾	8⅞	8¾	9	5,210
Wabash pf	19⅝	20⅞	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅞	21,475
*Western Union Beef	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	11	12	250
Western Union Telegraph	93¼	93½	92½	92½	92½	92¾	8,798
Westinghouse asst	25	25	25	25			11
Westinghouse 1st pf	50	50	50	50			10
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅜	15	14½	14⅝	14	14½	19,702
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	45⅝	46¾	45½	46⅜	45⅜	46¾	785
Wisconsin Central	6½	6½	6	6	5½	6½	500

Total sales 690,856

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	67¾	67¾	67	.67	67¼	67¾	40,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alice	.50	.60	.50	.54			4,345
Horn Silver	2.75	2.80	2.75	2.80			200

Total sales 5,145

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s	74¾	Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	101⅛	Minn. & St. L. 1st Southwestern Ext.	81	Ohio Southern 1st.	84	
10,000	74¾	10,000	104	10,000	122	2,000	81	
11,000	74¾	2,000	103¾	Mo., K. & T. East. 1st.	82	10,000	84	
1,000	74⅞	C, R I & Pac Deb 5s		5,000	88¼	10,000	84	
10,000	74¼	8,000	92	23,000	88⅜	Ohio So. G. M. 4s.		
9,500	74	C, St P M & O Con		5,000	88⅝	1,000	37	
6,000	74⅜	6,000	128	33,000	88¾	9,000	35	
2,000	74⅜	Cin, D & I 1st 5s		M., K & T. of Tex. 5s		10,000	34½	
1,000s3	74½	5,000	101½	10,000	84½	1,000	34	
20,000	74½	Cley, Lor & Whl 1st		5,000	84¾	1,000	34½	
15,000	74⅜	6,000	107	25,000	82	Ore. Imp. Co. con. 5s		
20,000	74	Col C & I 6s		10,000	81⅞	1,000	47⅞	
4,000s3	74	1,000	95	5,000	82½	3,000	47	
Atch, Top & S F 2d		C, H V & T G M 6s		5,000	82½	Ore. Imp. 1st.		
3-4s, Class A	65	2,000	96¾	7,000	82⅞	1,000	99	
31,000	20¾	2,000	96⅝	5,000	82½	Ore. R. & N. 1st.		
5,000	20½	Con Gas Co of Chi		10,000	82¾	3,000	110¼	
19,000	20¾	1st 5s		13,000	82⅞	Oregon R. & N. 5s		
25,000	20⅜	1,000	86¼	2,000	82¾	Trust Co. cfs.		
10,000	20⅝	Den & Rio G Deb 4s		Mo. Pac. 1st. Con. 6s.		5,000	95	
35,000	20½	1,000	80¾	4,000	95	5,000	94½	
56,000	20¾	5,000	80¼	Missouri Pac. 3d.		14,000	94¾	
20,000	20⅞	E 1, Va & Ga Con		3,000	106	4,000	94¾	
12,000	20⅜	Gold 5s		Mob. & Ohio G. M. 4s.		10,000	94½	
1,000	20⅞	10,000	106	22,000	66½	21,000	94	
20,000	27	Ed Elec Ill Co of N Y		3,000	66¾	4,000	94½	
15,000	27⅛	1st 5s		9,000	67	4,000	93¾	
6,000	20⅜	18,000	108	Nash. C. & St. L. 1st.		Oregon R. & N. Co.		
10,000	27	Evans & T H 1st		8,000	131¼	Col. Trust 5s, Trust		
52,000	20⅞	6,000	114	N. C. & St. L. Con.		Co. cfs.		
40,000	27	Ft W & D C 1st		1,000	99⅞	1,000	62	
23,000	20⅞	10,000	74	9,000	100	1,000	61	
Atlantic & Pac Inc		Gal Har & S'n A 2d		N. Y. Cent. 1st con.		Trust Co. cfs.		
20,000	5½	1,000	102½	2,000	123¼	15,000	95	
5,000	5⅝	Gal Har & S'n An		5,000s3	123½	10,000	95¼	
40,000	5½	Mex & Pas 1st 5s		N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s.		12,000	95	
15,000	5⅝	5,000	91¾	5,000	102	Ore. S.L. & U. N. con.		
20,000	5⅝	Gal Har & S'n An		N. Y. & Har. 1st cm.		5,000	47½	
57,000	5⅝	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s		15,000	115¾	Trust receipts.		
5,000	5½	1,000	92	N. Y. Elevated 1st.		10,000	47½	
8,000	6	H & Tex Cen G M 4s		1,000	109¼	5,000	47	
5,000	5½	16,000	66½	N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st		10,000	47⅜	
2,000	5½	4,000	67	3,000	133¼	1,000	47¼	
3,000	5	Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st		N. Y., L. E. & W.		5,000	47½	
30,000	4½	5,000	94	New 2d Consol.		Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s.		
5,000	5	Iowa Central 1st 5s		(Jersey City) cts.		50,000	103	
Austin & N'w'n 1st		2,000	91	stamped.		Peo. & Eastern inc.		
10,000	84½	5,000	90¼	14,000	70½	5,000	21¼	
B'klyn W & W Co 5s		1,000	90⅞	10,000	70⅝	10,000	21⅜	
25,000	105½	Kanawha & Mich 4s		N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s.		10,000	22	
1,000	105⅞	8,000	78	con. deb. cfs., small		Phil. & Reading 1st		
10,000	106	Kan Pac 1st Con		bonds.		pf. inc.		
6,000	105⅞	10,000	73	1,100	139	25,000	36½	
Buffalo & Erie New		7,000	72⅜	N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st		15,000	36¾	
10,000	108¼	1,000	72½	refunding 5s.		35,000	36½	
Bur, C Rap & N 1st		Lac Gas L Co of St L		4,000	107¼	2d pf. inc.		
Col Trust 5s		1st 5s		North. Missouri 1st.		30,000	22¼	
2,000	98¾	2,000	96¼	10,000	103⅜	10,000	22½	
3,000	99	1,000	96	North. Pac. 1st cn.		4,000	22¼	
Canada So 1st Gtd		3,000	96½	25,000	118	5,000	22¾	
1,000	110½	2,000	96¾	10,000	117½	25,000	23	
Canada South 2d		11,000	96	North. Pac. 1st reg.		1,000	22¼	
5,000	104	Long Isl G M 4s		25,000	117	27,000	23	
Cent of N J Gen 5s		1,000	98	North. Pac. 2d cn		10,000	23¼	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		Louis & Nash Gen		35,000	99½	5,000	23⅜	
23,000	108¼	Mtge 6s		10,000	99	2,000	23⅜	
Ches & O Gen 4½s		1,000	117½	North. Pacific 3d cn.		25,000	23	
27,000	81	Pens & Atl 1st		25,000	70	3d pf. inc.		
10,000	80	1,000	103¼	10,000	69¼	15,000	17⅜	
10,000	80⅜	L, N A & Chi G M		5,000	69½	5,000	17⅜	
Chi, B & Q Con 7s		8,000	72½	5,000	69¾	5,000	17	
1,000	121½	Mexican Int 1st 4s		15,000	69	41,000	17¼	
1,000	121¼	5,000	71⅜	North. Pac. cons. 5s.		10,000	17½	
Chi, Bur & Q Neb		12,000	72	40,000	42½	12,000	17½	
Ext 4s		Mich Cent Con 7s		25,000s15F	42¼	18,000	17⅜	
10,000	80½	5,000	118	35,000	42½	Phil. & Rdg. gen. 4s.		
C, B & Q Deb 5s		Mil, L S & W'n 1st		25,000	41¾	10,000	79	
2,000	101	5,000	111	1,000	41	10,000	78¾	
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s		Mil & N'n 1st, 1910,		29,000	41½	Trust receipts.		
4,000	98¾	Main Line		8,000	41	10,000	70	
20,000	99	5,000	118	Trust Co. cfs.		10,000	70¼	
14,000	98⅞	Mil, L St. P. 8s 1st.		35,000	41⅞	8,000	70½	
Chi & Erie inc		3,000	112½	5,000	41⅝	15,000	70⅝	
3,000	28	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s		N. P. col. tst. nts.		10,000	70½	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st		20,000	88	15,000	88	5,000	70⅝	
Trust Receipts		500	88¼	20,000	88¼	10,000	70½	
10,000	48¾	10,000	88¾	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st.		7,000	70¼	
30,000	49	5,000	88¾	5,000	102½	2,000	70¼	
10,000	48¾	55,000	88	Nor. Pac. & Mon. 1st.		10,000	70⅜	
15,000	49	Mo., K. & Tex. 2d		1,000	40	Phil. & Rdg. def. inc.		
4,000	48⅞	16,000	60	9,000	40¼	50,000	4⅜	
5,000	48¾	20,000	60¾	10,000	39¾	5,000	4¼	
5,000	48½	5,000	60¼	North. Ry. of Cal. 5s.		20,000	4¼	
7,000	48⅝	6,000	92⅝	5,000	92½	5,000	4¼	
Chi & N W Ext 4s		500	59	6,000	92¾	Pitts. & Western 1st.		
2,000	100	5,000	60	Ore. Short Line 6s.		2,000	83	
Chi & N W 30-Year		25,000	60¼	11,000	93¼	5,000	84¾	
Deb 5s		16,000	69	8,000	95	3,000	84½	
5,000	107					1,000	83	

Bonds—Continued.

Rich & Danv deb 5s		St L & S g m 6s		Tex & Pac 2d inc		Union Pac gold 6s col		
Stamped	92½	20,000	108½	29,000	30¼	trust notes stamped		
3,000	92½	St L & S F Con 4s		35,000	30⅝	1,000	94	
1,000	94	10,000	52⅞	5,000	30½	U P Denv & Gulf 1st		
Rich & Danv 6s		8,000	53	30,000	30¾	68,000	42½	
2,000	119½	St L Southw'n 1st		10,000	30½	5,000	42⅜	
Rio Grande Wn 1st		2,000	73	5,000	30⅜	10,000b3	43	
2,000	72¾	10,000	73¼	2,000	30⅜	20,000	42½	
10,000	73	15,000	73	2,000	30⅜	5,000	42	
10,000	73½	St Paul M & M 1st		15,000	30⅝	10,000	42⅞	
2,000	73½	cons

was somewhat mixed, but more inclined to be strong than otherwise.

Money was steady at 3 per cent. New-York funds sold at 1/16@20 discount. The Boston bank statement shows as follows: Loans increased, $455,000; deposits increased, $404,000; legal tenders increased, $2,000; specie decreased, $30,000; reserve excess, $1,774,057, a decrease of $97,143; reserve excess in New-York, $10,690,057, an increase of $1,270,857.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	18	23	18	23
Boston	..	..	5¼	6
Boston W. P.	..	150	125	150
Brookline	..	5¼	5¼	5½
East Boston	6¼	6⅝	..	6⅝
West End	..	3	..	3
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	..	195	194	195
Erie	58½	59	57½	..
Mexican	..	..	..	100
New-England	..	70	69	70
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	18	18¾	17¾	17⅞
Dominion Coal pf.	92¼	92½	91½	92
Gen. Electric pf.	64½	65½	64	65
Illinois Steel	48⅜	49	..	..
Lamson Store Serv.	24½	25	24½	25
Philadelphia Co.	17½	18	17½	18
Reece Button Hole	19½	20	19⅝	19¾
W'house Elec. 1st pf.	52¼	53½	52¼	52½
Westinghouse Elec.	33½	34½	33½	34½
Bay State Gas	11	11½	10¾	11
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	207½	..	207½	..
Boston & Low	204	..	202	..
Boston & Me	168½	169½	169	158¾
Central Mass.	15½	16	15¾	15¾
Central Mass. pf.	59½	..	59¾	61
C. J. R. & S. Y.	98	99	98¼	99
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	105	106	104½	105½
Connecticut River	248	..	..	..
Fitchburg	..	..	163	..
Fitchburg pf.	89⅞	90	90	91
Flint & P. M. pf.	45	..	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	201½	202	201½	202
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	80	80¼	80	..
Old Colony	..	179	..	179½
West End	68¾	69	69	69¼
West End pf.	90	..	..	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	..	..	25	100
Atlantic	14½	15	14½	15
Boston & Mon.	49½	..	48⅝	49
Butte & Boston	15¼	15⅝	15⅝	15½
Cal. & Hecla	290	295	305	..
Centennial	..	..	130	..
Franklin	16⅞	17½	16¼	16½
Kearsarge	14	14⅝	14¼	14½
Osceola	29	29½	29⅜	29⅜
Quincy	119½	120	118	119
Tamarack	143½	144½	140	142
Tamarack, Jr.	18	18½	18¼	19
Wolverine	7	7⅛	6¼	6½
*BONDS.				
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	106	..	105¾	..
Con. R. of Vt. 1st 5s.	86	86½	86	87
Eastern 1st 6s	120	121	120	121
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s.	62	75	62	75
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.	94	..	92	94
Mexican C. cn. 4s.	65¾	67	66½	67½
Mexican C. 1st inc.	20	20½	20⅜	20¾
Mexican C. 2d inc.	11	11¾	11⅜	12½
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s.	116	116½	116	116½
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s.	109	..	109	110
N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s.	109	109¾	109	110
Rutland 1st 6s.	110	111	..	..
W. E. S. F. 5s.	104	..	104	104¼
B. U. Gas 1st 5s.	..	78½	..	78
B. U. Gas 2d 5s.	..	..	54	58
N. E. Tel. 6s, 1907.	..	110	..	110
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Elec.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Bay S. G. inc. 7s.	31	34	30	33

*And accrued interest.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 13th day of May, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$94,455,362.38
Gold bullion	50,377,660.92
Total	$144,833,023.30
Outstanding gold certificates	$48,814,649.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	96,010.00
Total	$48,718,639.00
Balance	*$96,114,384.30
Standard silver dollars	$345,004,854.00
Silver bullion	601,108.74
Total	$345,605,962.74
Outstanding silver certificates	$329,691,504.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,296,457.00
Total	$322,395,047.00
Balance	23,210,915.74
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$25,060,166.00
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	123,987,305.25
Total	$149,047,471.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	149,047,280.00
Balance	191.25
United States notes	$80,236,700.48
Outstanding currency certificates	42,215,000.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	860,000.00
Total	$41,355,000.00
Balance	38,881,700.48
Treasury notes of 1890	$28,077,596.00
National bank notes	5,009,244.56
Fractional silver coin	16,572,219.37
Fractional currency	69.25
Minor coin	1,253,413.23
Deposits in national banks	16,585,441.25
Bonds and interest paid	1,691,277.21
Total	$69,189,260.87
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,575,050.69
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,890,700.34
Disbursing officers' balances	26,473,540.73
Post Office Department account	3,169,679.62
Miscellaneous items	1,964,748.57
Total	$45,073,728.95
Balance	24,115,531.92
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$182,322,723.69

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$410,710.85	$5,014,823.09	$133,002,871.82
Internal revenue	601,846.56	4,739,899.76	125,381,436.53
Miscellaneous	69,070.94	784,637.40	12,740,655.26
Total	$1,171,628.35	$10,539,360.25	$271,133,963.61

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$415,000.00	$3,422,000.00	$84,694,456.75
War	171,060.00	1,427,000.00	45,163,688.12
Navy	.....	708,000.00	25,024,521.84
Indians	23,000.00	218,000.00	9,027,728.69
Pensions	600,000.00	7,703,000.00	125,988,124.90
Interest	18,677.31	1,574,898.26	30,442,350.52
Total	$1,227,677.01	$15,052,898.26	$320,946,870.82
Excess of expenditures over receipts	56,048.66	4,513,538.01	49,812,907.21

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$3,000.00	$104,395.00	$11,363,850.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	35,429.00	543,331.50	11,104,503.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$271,610,488	$34,144
Treasury notes (since 1890)	73,967,573	13,145
Total	$345,578,061	$47,289

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

TO SUE BANK DIRECTORS

Receiver of the Commercial in Brooklyn Instructed by the Court.

William N. Dykman, receiver of the Commercial Bank, some time ago asked the Supreme Court for instructions as to the liabilities of the stockholders and Directors respecting certain debts of the bank.

Receiver Dykman reported that he had realized, so far, the sum of $682,356.33 from the assets of the bank, and of this amount $622,984.74 had been paid to the creditors, leaving a balance due them of $85,967.85. Actions were pending against the Directors for the recovery of $12,960 illegally drawn by them in dividends.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday instructed Mr. Dykman to proceed at once against the Directors for the balance due the creditors. He holds that the stockholders are also liable, but that the Directors should be sued first.

Cramps Paid for War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Secretary Herbert to-day paid the Cramp Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia $179,880, of which $90,300 is the twelfth payment on the battle ship Iowa and $89,580, the seventeenth on the armored cruiser Brooklyn. There are thirty payments to be made on these vessels, 10 per cent. of each being reserved as guarantee until the vessels are accepted. The Iowa is now one-half and the Brooklyn three-fourths completed.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank,
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. L. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds — BOUGHT & SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. **It is to the interest of all holders that a majority of these bonds be deposited promptly so that the certificates can be listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, and that the Committee can take part in the proceedings now instituted by the Trustees, looking to the foreclosure of the mortgage and the sale of some of the securities held as collateral for the benefit of the Kansas Pacific Consolidated bondholders.** A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
JOHN FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust dated November 1st, 1889, the undersigned, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals for First Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company to a amount sufficient to consume $200,000, now in its hands for the purpose of redemption of bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received until twelve o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 15th instant, and should be addressed:

PROPOSALS TO SELL BONDS.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
New-York.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee,
by R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, May 7th, 1895.

OHIO SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

In view of the appointment of a Receiver of this Company, in behalf of the stockholders and unsecured creditors, we, as holders of and representing a very large amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, request the First Mortgage bondholders to communicate with us, giving their addresses and the amount of their several holdings. We deem it to the advantage of the bondholders to co-operate in order to prevent the creation of any indebtedness which may have precedence over our mortgage.

ROLSTON & BASS,
20 Broad St., New-York City.

HOLDERS OF
OHIO SOUTHERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS.

The holders of these bonds are requested to promptly send their names and addresses and the amount of bonds respectively held by them to the undersigned, preparatory to the formation of a Protective Committee. Prompt action on the part of the holders is regarded as necessary to our interests.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
62 and 64 Cedar St.
SIMON BORG & CO.,
20 Nassau St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

FIRST MTGE. GOLD BONDS.

Office of the Central Pacific Railroad Co.
New-York, May 13, 1895.

This company has made arrangements to extend its $2,995,000 First Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1895, so that the principal thereof shall become payable in 2½ years from that date, viz.: On January 1, 1898, with interest meanwhile payable semi-annually January 1 and July 1, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in United States Gold Coin.

The right is reserved to redeem the Bonds so extended at any time on paying to the Bondholders the par or face value of the Bonds and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 1st, 1895, in United States gold coin, less such interest accrued subsequent to that date as may have been paid thereon before such redemption thereof.

The right of the Bondholders to avail themselves of such extension has been reserved to such holders as **PRIOR TO JUNE 1ST, 1895,** shall deposit their Bonds for that purpose with **MESSRS. SPEYER & CO., New-York,** or with **MESSRS. SPEYER BROTHERS, London,** or **MR. LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort-on-Main,** or **MESSRS. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.**

The extended Bonds will be stamped to show the extension, and new Coupon Sheets will be annexed, representing future interest.

Copies of the Extension Agreement can be obtained at the Company's Office and at the office of the Bankers above mentioned.

The present extension is made to the date of maturity of the latest maturing Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, on or before which date the Company expects to arrange a long extension of the entire First Mortgage issue.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

Referring to the above notice, we request holders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extension to present their Bonds as soon as possible at our office, where their Bonds will be stamped and new Coupon Sheets affixed, free of charge, until further notice.

SPEYER & CO.,
MILLS BUILDING.

[No. 1,196.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, May 7th, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,210,709.22
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	13.80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	56,195.93
Stocks, securities, &c.	1,279,762.43
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	207,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	140,878.91
Due from State banks and bankers	18,438.39
Checks and other cash items	12,535.63
Exchanges for Clearing House	567,815.70
Notes of other national banks	4,925.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	180.15
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	$263,341.32
Legal tender notes	316,894.00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	230,000.00
	810,235.32
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	19,934.00
Total	$4,828,714.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	92,770.42
National bank notes outstanding	292,310.00
Due to other national banks	323,820.64
Due to State banks and bankers	269,989.77
Dividends unpaid	2,660.87
Individual deposits subject to check	2,658,945.51
Demand certificates of deposit	8,240.75
Certified checks	180,469.58
Total	$4,828,714.54

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 1895. CHAS. F. AUKAMP, Notary Public, Kings Co., Certificate filed in New-York Co.

Correct—Attest:
WM. H. MACY, Jr.,
J. AGOSTINI,
WM. C. STURGES,
Directors.

OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

The undersigned solicit all holders of general mortgage 4s (second mortgage bonds) and of stock to send their names and addresses, with the amount of their respective holdings, to either of the undersigned for the purpose of forming a committee to protect their interests. Prompt action is necessary.

JAMES D. SMITH & CO.,
42 Broad Street, N. Y.
E. L. OPPENHEIM & CO.,
35 New Street.
R. J. KIMBALL & CO.,
16 Broad Street.

Meetings and Elections.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
New-York, May 14, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of members and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the institution, at Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 21, 1895, at 2 o'clock. At the close of the meeting members will be afforded the opportunity of making a thorough inspection of the institution in its daily routine. Carriages will be at the Office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1, and reopened Wednesday, May 22.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
New-Brunswick, N. J., March 28, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, May 21, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 M., Saturday, April 27, 1895, and will reopen May 22, 1895. By order of the Executive Committee,

CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Stanberry, Mo., on TUESDAY, May 21, 1895, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books of the company will be closed for thirty days prior to that time.

Dated April 4, 1895.

JAMES H. SMITH, President.
THOMAS R. WERE, Secretary.

OFFICE ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY,
Bryant Building, No. 55 Liberty Street, Room 25.
New-York, May 4, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company, for the election of Trustees and such business as may be brought before them, will be held on THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the company. HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

THE TRENTON POTTERIES COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Trenton Potteries Company will be held at its main offices, 309-311 North Clinton Av., Trenton, New-Jersey, on TUESDAY, 4th day of June, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of twelve Directors to serve for one year, and transacting such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting. EDWARD CANFIELD, Secretary.

FLOWER SHOW! AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Farmers' Club, Tuesday, May 14, 2 to 10 P. M., at 115 West 38th St.; 2 P. M., address by Mr. C. L. Allen, "Spring Flowers for the House and Garden." Free to all interested.

F. M. HEXAMER, President.

Dividends.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF BALTIMORE CITY.
May 11, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held this day a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on June 1, 1895, to the stockholders of record at the close of business May 14, 1895. JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.

Coupons maturing June 1st, 1895, on
1st Mortgage of 1927.
1st " Iowa Extension,
1st " Southwestern Extension,
will be paid at Central Trust Company, No. 52 Wall St., New-York City.

R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treas.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, May 14, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(By order of The Atlantic Trust Co.)
Certificate of Deposit representing 100 Bonds of the Flushing & College Point Street R. R. Co., $500 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Clinton Bank, $100 each.
$6,000 Kalamazoo City and County Street Railway Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1910.
25 shares Broadway & 7th Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each.
$5,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1898.
$5,000 New-York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1903; Registered.
(By order of Executors.)
$15,000 Norfolk & Virginia Beach R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, with coupons of Jan. 1, 1892, and all subsequent coupons attached.
15 shares Norfolk & Virginia Beach R. R. Co., $100 each.
$6,000 Addison & Pennsylvania R. R. Co. 2d Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds.
1,323 shares Flander's Bay Land Co., $5 each.
$500 5 per cent. Bonds of the Church of the Holy Trinity of Brooklyn.
40 shares Portland (Oregon) Water Co., $500 each.
30 shares Kings County Bank of Brooklyn.
179 shares Vosburgh Manufacturing Co., $50 each.
1 share Brooklyn Oil Association.
40 shares Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, Limited, $50 each.
30 shares Peoples' Trust Co.
$1,500 Thomas Jefferson Association Bonds.
30 shares Thomas Jefferson Association.
$8,000 American Antimony Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per. cent. Bonds, with coupons of July, 1884, and all subsequent coupons attached.
13,686 shares American Antimony Co.
100 shares Plymouth Consolidated Gold Mining Co., $50 each.
62½ shares of the Sioux Falls Water Power Co.
1,200 shares Castle Creek Gold Mining Co., $1 each.
500 shares Juniper Gold Mining Co., $1 each.
33 shares Helena Mining and Reduction Co., $5 each.
100 shares Sutro Tunnel Co., $10 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 15th, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Trustees.)
38 shs. 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
240 shs. The Kensington Park Co.
25 shs. Murray Hill Bank.
301 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.
1 sh. Chemical National Bank.
2 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
15 shs. Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y.
$192,000 Philadelphia & Reading Deferred Income Bds.
$27,000 Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
$7,000 Savannah & Western 1st Consld. Gold 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1929 (Central Trust Certfs.).
$7,000 Little Rock & Memphis 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., (Central Trust Certfs.).
$8,000 Lincoln Street R'way, Lincoln, Neb., 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1922; Jan., 1895, coups.
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1902.
42 shs. Danbury & Norwalk R. R. Co.
16 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
$50,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. Ry. Co. Cons. 1st and Col. Trust 5 p. c. Gold Regst. Bds., 1934.
$50,000 Ohio Southern 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$1,000 Lockport Gas & Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914.
200 shs. Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. common.
50 shs. People's Trust Co., Bklyn.
100 shs. Newport News & Miss. Valley R. R.
65 shs. do. do. do.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
50 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. pref'd.
$1,000 The Newburgh Electric Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1944.
50 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., common.
15 shs. Clinton Bank.
100 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 80s; prime mess firm at 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, firm at 61s 3d; do, medium, firm at 53s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, easy at 32s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 32s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 32s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 32s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, steady at 27s 6d. Cheese—American finest white dull at 46s; do, colored, dull at 47s. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 18s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 22s. Resin—Common firm at 4s 1½d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 33s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 2½d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 6d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 6s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s 8¼d; May steady at 4s 8d; June steady at 4s 7¾d; July steady at 4s 7¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £2@£2 10s. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 17,900 quarters; from Pacific ports, 16,000 quarters; from other sources, 40,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 24,100 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady; American middling, low-middling clause, May delivery, 3 35-64d@3 36-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 3 35-64@3 36-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 3 36-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 37-64@3 38-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 38-64@3 39-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 39-64@3 40-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 40-64@3 41-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 41-64@3 42-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 42-64@3 43-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 43-64@3 44-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 44-64@3 45-64d, value.

LONDON, May 13.—At the wool sales today 13,500 bales were offered. The competition for most classes was brisk and more activity than usual was displayed in medium grades. There was a fair show of good greasy merinos, which were actively competed for. Scoured goods sold readily to Yorkshire and German operators. Crossbreds passed well, and half-breds and three-quarter breds were animated. Following are the day's sales in detail and the prices obtained: New South Wales—3,500 bales; scoured, 6¼d@1s 2d; do, locks and pieces, 6¼d@1s 1½d; greasy, 4@8¼d; do, locks and pieces, 3½@7¾d. Queensland—3,300 bales; scoured, 8¾d@1s 1½d; do, locks and pieces, 5¼d@1s; greasy, 4¼@6d; do, locks and pieces, 4¾@6¼d. Victoria—2,100 bales; scoured, 6¾d@2s 3d; do, locks and pieces, 6¼@11½d; greasy, 5¾d@1s ½d; do, locks and pieces, 3½@7¾d. Tasmania—700 bales; scoured, locks and pieces, 9d; greasy, 6@10d; locks and pieces, 3½@7¾d. New-Zealand—1,700 bales; greasy, 5@6½d; do, locks and pieces, 3@7¾d.

LONDON, May 13—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed spot delivery, 37s per quarter; April shipment, via Cape, 38s. Sugar, 11s 6d per cwt for Cuga centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 9d@10s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—May, 10s 5¼d; August, 10s 9d.

NASSAU, N. P., May 7.—General business dull. Sponge market brisk and prices good.

ANTWERP, May 13.—Petroleum—Fine pale American, 22f 50c, paid and sellers.

BREMEN, May 13.—Petroleum, 7 marks 40 pfennigs for American.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 13.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 6⅝c; middling, 6¼c; low middling, 5¾c; good ordinary, 5 9-16c; net receipts, 2,689 bales; gross, 2,881 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 217,579 bales.

GALVESTON, May 13.—Cotton quiet but steady; middling, 6¼c; low middling, 5⅝c; good ordinary, 5½c; net and gross receipts, 816 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,350 bales; sales, 563 bales; stock, 32,090 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 13.—Cotton steady; middling, 6 5-16c; low middling, 6c; good ordinary, 5⅝c; net and gross receipts, 106 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,006 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 27,046 bales.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Ticonderoga Telephone Company, to maintain and operate a line of telephone from Addison Junction to Rogers Rock Hotel, Street Road, Crown Point, Port Henry, Chilson, Schroon Lake, Whitehall, Hague, Bolton, Caldwell, and Olens Falls; capital $5,000. Directors—W. W. D. Jeffers, W. I. Higgins, C. B. Bascom, R. C. Bascom, E. J. Owen, F. L. Brust, A. H. Weed, C. H. Delano, and F. W. Hyde, all of Ticonderoga, Essex County.

Red Jacket Cycling and Athletic Park Association of Buffalo; to maintain an athletic park and bicycle track; capital, $45,000. Directors—G. P. Pierce, N. R. Turgeon, F. W. Winton, Richard Baird, W. S. Bull, and E. C. Bull of Buffalo.

D. C. Francis & Co. of New-York City; to carry on a publishing business; capital, $20,000. Directors—G. H. Richmond, James A. Church, and E. D. Church of New-York City.

Delany Heater and Rheostat Company of New-York City; to manufacture and deal in all kinds of machinery; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. R. Steers, J. M. Delany, and E. T. Birdsall of New-York City.

Centre Valley and Highland Mills Water Company of Stamford, Delaware County; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. H. Cowan and M. M. Cowan of Montgomery, Orange County; W. R. Brook of Almeda, Delaware County; C. A. Crowell, R. H. Harner, W. H. McAlpine and A. M. Warner of Stamford.

CHEAP PASTOR THE ISSUE

Dr. Patterson Says a Lower-Priced Man Was Wanted in His Place.

TELLS HIS STORY TO THE PRESBYTERY

Appropriation of $500 Made and He Will Remain in Charge of East Harlem Church—Other Interesting Questions.

A large amount of business was transacted and much interest manifested at the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Presbytery, in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, yesterday afternoon.

The Moderator, the Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, presided, and there was a full attendance of clergymen and Elders, as it was the last meeting prior to the one hundred and seventh General Assembly, to open in Pittsburg next Thursday.

The session was not without its excitement, for one pastor charged that an attempt was being made to put him out of his pastorate for the sake of getting a cheaper man, and behind closed doors personalities were indulged in when the question of appropriating money to help pay another pastor's salary was considered.

The Rev. Dr. Blackburn of Charleston, S. C., presented his letter of application for admission to the Presbytery, and was spoken of in kindly terms by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, who said Dr. Blackburn had assumed charge of the Church of

HE WANTS LOWER RATES

Simon Sterne's Fight Against Increased Telephone Charges.

METROPOLITAN COMPANY'S DEFENSE

It Says the Cost of Service Increases With the Growth in the Number of Subscribers—Fun in Court.

When James C. Carter and William B. Hornblower meet on opposite sides of a case there is sure to be an interesting time in court.

These two gentlemen were in conflict before Justice Ingraham in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and they kept up an interesting fight all day.

Mr. Hornblower appeared for Simon Sterne as counsel in the fight which Mr. Sterne is making against the increase of telephone rates. Mr. Carter was on hand as the representative of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Mr. Sterne was served some time ago with a notice that the cost of his telephone service would be raised by the Metropolitan Company from $150 to $240 a year. He declined to accept the advance, and the company declared it would remove the telephone instrument from his office. Mr. Sterne, who is always at the front in matters affecting the public good, at once prepared to make a vigorous fight in the courts against the proposed increase. As a first step he secured a temporary injunction to restrain the Metropolitan Company from removing the telephone instrument from his office or interfering with his service in any way.

Mr. Hornblower and John A. Beall appeared in court yesterday to argue that this injunction be made permanent pending the trial of a suit brought by Mr. Sterne to have the company's right to charge him $240 adjudicated. Mr. Carter and Melville Eggleston argued for the dissolution of the injunction. The arguments began at the morning session of the court and were kept up until 5:15 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Beall opened the proceedings by setting forth Mr. Sterne's contention that the telephone company is a common carrier, the same as a telegraph company, and that it is bound to render its service at reasonable rates. Mr. Beall declared that the proposed rates are unreasonable, and that if Mr. Sterne is required to do without the telephone he will be subjected to great inconvenience and disadvantage. The company for many years has charged excessive rates, Mr. Beall insisted; rates which are beyond all reason.

According to the affidavit of Mr. Sterne, the rates in Europe are about $125 a year for a service fully as good as that furnished by the New-York company. He says that there is no reason why exorbitant charges should be made in this city.

Mr. Beall presented to the court the report of the Ainsworth committee, which investigated the alleged telephone abuses, and the evidence taken before that committee, to show to the court the condition of the telephone company.

Mr. Carter at once objected, because the report was not sworn to.

Justice Ingraham inquired if such a report could be considered as legal evidence.

Mr. Beall declared that the report would show some light on the subject, and that inasmuch as the company was represented before the Ainsworth committee by counsel he saw no reason why the report should not be presented to the court.

"I don't know," replied Justice Ingraham, "that a report of a legislative investigating committee can be considered in a court of law to prove anything. After what we have seen of the manner in which testimony is taken in violation of the rules of evidence I should certainly not consider it."

Mr. Hornblower took a hand at this point. He remarked that while he did not think the report was by all means the best possible evidence, or the conclusions entitled to any great weight, yet in cases of injunction, such as this, modifications of the strict rules were always permissible. The purpose was to get before the court certain admissions made by the officers of the company and its expenses and profits. The figures were taken from the books of the company and were very important. He thought the court should strain a point and allow the report in evidence.

Mr. Carter declared that the report was objectionable, hearsay, and unsworn evidence, which the court should not take into consideration at all.

Justice Ingraham finally said he would for the present allow the report to be introduced, and after examination of the question he might exclude any or all of it.

The report was then read. It showed that in 1881 the net earnings of the company amounted to only $11,000, and from that time the earnings gradually increased, until in 1886 they amounted to about $578,000. The company paid a dividend of 20 per cent. in 1887. There was a steady decrease of the expenses of the company, while the profits gradually increased. The average dividend amounted to about 10 per cent.

Mr. Eggleston, in replying for the defendant, presented the affidavit of Mr. Cutler, President of the telephone company, in which he declared that the reason the statements were made by Mr. Sterne, as set forth in his affidavit, was that he (Sterne) "does not understand the telephone business."

The affidavit of President Cutler proceeded to say that the changes in the system from the overhead to the underground system had cost the company about $3,000,000, and that other conditions in this city, such as the increased cost of labor and the peculiar outline of the city, made the service cost more here than that in other cities. In this city there are less than one-ninth of the wires overhead at the present time, while in London fully five-sixths are overhead. It cost more than $200,000 to take down the old system. As soon as the underground system had been perfected, the cost of the service had to be increased. He said that it is only a question of time when the Board of Electrical Control will require the last wires to be removed from overhead, and then the old method, through which Mr. Sterne formerly obtained his service, will be destroyed entirely. He said that the telephone service in Europe is decidedly inferior, especially in Berlin and London, to that furnished in this city.

The singular statement was made by Mr. Cutler, and reasserted in an affidavit by Herbert L. Webb, chief engineer of the company, that, as the number of subscribers increased, the proportionate cost of service to each subscriber was also increased, instead of being diminished.

This led Mr. Hornblower to exclaim:

"A more absurd and monstrous proposition has never been advanced. According to that assertion, the more subscribers they have the less money they make. The greater the number of people who use the service the greater the cost of supplying each subscriber. I never heard anything to equal that in all my life."

"I suppose, Mr. Hornblower," put in Justice Ingraham, with a smile, "that you will ask me now to issue an additional injunction, restraining the company from accepting any more subscribers."

"Goodness, yes!" said Mr. Hornblower, with pathetic emphasis, "for its protection as well as our own. The fewer subscribers it has the more money it makes, according to this astounding theory. It should at once send out arguments dissuading the public from using the telephone. As for the public, heaven help it! Where will we land in the twentieth century on this basis?

"If every person who puts in a telephone is going to increase the cost of service, I shudder to think what the figure will be at the end of a few years. But can your Honor conceive of anything more unreasonable and absurd? In every other line of business the relative cost falls with improvement in mechanical devices and an increase in the number of users. Here we are asked to believe that the exact reverse is the case."

Mr. Carter took the floor next. He insisted that no case had been made out to entitle Mr. Sterne to injunctive relief, and that the whole purpose of the proceeding seemed to be to have the court go into the telephone business. He said the unreasonableness of the charge fixed by the company had not been proved, and that the company never discriminated between its subscribers and was not bound to do so now. The rates had been fixed in accordance with the expenses incurred. He said that it was only a question of $90 with Mr. Sterne, and that it was too trivial a matter for the court to be bothered with. Mr. Sterne could pay the rate required under protest, and if he succeeded in having an adjudication that the rate was unreasonable, then the difference would be refunded to him.

"As to the contention of increased cost with increased subscribers," Mr. Carter went on, "which seems to amuse Mr. Hornblower so much, I want to say that it is true as stated. A new subscriber who comes to a company with 500 other subscribers will not cost that company as much to serve as a new subscriber who comes to a company that has 5,000 other subscribers. That is an obvious proposition, for the company in the former case has to serve the newcomer with 500 possible connections, whereas the company in the latter case has to serve him with 5,000 possible connections. The mechanical appliances are far more expensive and complicated and every part of the machinery is increased in cost."

Mr. Hornblower had something more to say, and then Mr. Carter arose once more to answer him, whereupon Mr. Hornblower observed:

"If the court please, has not Mr. Carter pulverized me sufficiently?"

The court's opinion was not put on record, but Mr. Carter said:

"I have not pulverized you at all yet. I have had no chance so far. Wait until I really get at you."

Then he started off once more to prove that Mr. Hornblower was all wrong.

The court reserved decision, and gave the counsel leave to submit briefs.

SUED BY HIS BENEFACTOR.

Mrs. Mary E. Schoss's Novel Suit Against Albert Wagner, Architect.

A peculiar suit was on trial yesterday before Chief Justice Sedgwick, in the Superior Court.

Mrs. Mary E. Schoss, the plaintiff, is the widow of Paul F. Schoss, who was formerly the architect employed by the Third Avenue Railway Company. Mr. Schoss died in 1887, and Mrs. Schoss was authorized by the President of the company to recommend his successor.

She entered into an arrangement with Albert Wagner. The company was about to begin the work of changing from horse power to a cable system, and the new architect would have the making of plans for the new power houses. Mr. Wagner promised Mrs. Schoss one-third of his commissions on all of the Third Avenue work, and she got him the place. Afterward she agreed to accept $12,000 in lieu of the one-third.

Mr. Wagner paid the widow $6,000 and then declined to give her any more. Her suit is for the other $6,000.

The defense is that the $12,000 was promised at a time when the company contemplated the erection of a nine-story brownstone house at Bayard Street and the Bowery, and the erection of an uptown power house at upper Third Avenue, to cover an entire block. These plans were afterwards changed to a one-story building, on the Bowery, and a building to cover only half a block on Third Avenue, thereby reducing the architect's commission.

The case will probably be concluded today.

SENATOR LEXOW'S FEE CONTESTED

His Bill for Services to the Harlem River Bank Opposed.

Senator Lexow is not going to get a fee of $9,000 out of the Harlem River Bank failure without a lively fight.

The Senator was counsel for David B. Sickels, receiver of the bank, and he put in a bill for $9,000. Mr. Sickels passed the bill and asked Chief Justice Daly of the Court of Common Pleas to sanction it.

Peter R. Gatens, on behalf of a number of stockholders, objected to the bill when the matter came up last week. Mr. Gatens again appeared yesterday before Chief Justice Daly, and was authorized to intervene in the proceedings to be had before Referee Carroll Whitaker, who is to pass the accounts of Receiver Sickels.

Mr. Gatens's motion was opposed by Assistant Attorney General Francis, who said that, while not appearing as the champion of Senator Lexow, he still desired to prevent the intervention of outside counsel in cases where the Attorney General was the statutory counsel.

Mr. Gatens said that he was suprised at the attitude of the Attorney General, who should protect the rights of the depositors, but who was not doing so if the allowance of $9,000 to Lexow was given. He said that the fee was exorbitant and that he would try to prove to the referee that it was so.

Mr. Gatens also asked permission to intervene in the Supreme Court, should there be proceedings brought there. Justice Daly said that he had nothing to do with that matter, but granted the order so far as his court was concerned.

McALLISTER DECLARED SANE.

He Pleads Not Guilty to Assaulting W. E. D. Stokes.

The trial of Thomas McAllister, who was indicted for an assault upon W. E. D. Stokes, was begun yesterday before Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions.

McAllister's sister was a servant in Mr. Stokes's house, and he called there one night to see her. She treated him to too much punch, it is said, and he caused a disturbance in the house. He was expelled, but he returned again at 1 o'clock in the morning, it is charged, and tried to force an entrance into the house.

When Mr. Stokes went down stairs to see what the trouble was about, McAllister assaulted him. On Mr. Stokes's complaint McAllister was locked up, and later he was indicted.

As there was a question as to the defendant's sanity, the trial was really an inquisition to determine whether he is sane and could put in a legal defense. This was the matter the jury had to determine. After fifteen minutes' consultation, the jury rendered the following verdict:

"The defendant is now sane, and competent to defend himself."

McAllister then pleaded not guilty to the indictment, and was taken back to the Tombs.

INDICTED FOR FRAUD.

Samuel Gross Charged with Aiding in a Mock Marriage.

Samuel Gross, a tailor of 120 Lewis Street, is in the Tombs under an indictment charging him with having aided and abetted a fraudulent marriage.

It is charged that Gross proposed to Mrs. Bertha Momet of 558 Tenth Avenue, after learning that she had considerable money, that she should marry a friend of his, Max Goldberg, otherwise known as Abe Kummell.

Mrs. Momet accepted the proposition, and a ceremony was performed at Gross's house, a watchman named Marks impersonating a rabbi, it is charged.

Soon after Goldberg disappeared, and the woman says he took with him $900 of her money. Goldberg has not been discovered, and Gross is now in the Tombs under $1,500 bail.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judges Pryor, Bookstaver, and Bischoff held the General Term of the Common Pleas yesterday to hear an appeal from the decision given by Judge Daly in the matter of the Bankers' Loan and Investment Company. A receiver was appointed for the company on the statement of the Attorney General that there was a deficiency on the books of $150,000. The Directors stated to Judge Daly that the stockholders were liable for the amount, and that there were no other creditors, and they asked leave to have this amount stricken from the books of the company, thus wiping out the deficiency. Judge Daly granted this order and the Attorney General appealed from the decision. Decision was reserved.

—Judge McAdam of the Superior Court has granted an order requiring the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to show cause to-day why an injunction should not be issued restraining it from operating its cable road in front of the premises at 717 Lexington Avenue, owned by Mayer Feuchtwanger, and also why it should not be enjoined from erecting a power house near Mr. Feuchtwanger's premises. The Judge declined to grant a temporary injunction pending the hearing of the case.

—In the Superior Court, yesterday, Chief Justice Sedgwick fined the following persons $50 each for failing to answer to their names when called for jury duty: Abraham Walters, clerk, 133 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; George A. McKinney, hardware, 195 Tenth Avenue, and Frederick W. Henncken, coal, 318 West Twenty-seventh Street.

—Miss May Fielding, under a sealed verdict brought in yesterday by a jury in the Superior Court, before Judge Dugro, was awarded $250 damages against Dr. Simon Baruch. While Miss Fielding was employed as an attendant in Dr. Baruch's sanitarium, on Lexington Avenue, a steam pipe in the establishment burst, and she was severely scalded.

—Recorder Goff yesterday declared forfeited the bail of Charles E. Ackron, salesman, who used to be employed by Gans & Co., Broadway tailors, and who was charged with forgeries and larcenies in five separate indictments. Ackron failed to appear. Frank B. Geinn of 245 East Ninety-fourth Street was the surety.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Calendar of customs appeals.
1230—American Trading Company vs. United States. 2140—Ross vs. same. 2150—Dickson vs. same. 645—Mayer vs. same. 929—Methson & Co. vs. same. 1721—United States vs. H. Wolff & Co. 1278—Glaenzer & Co. vs. same. 1067—James F. White & Co. vs. same. 1866—A. Kaster & Brothers vs. same. 715—Charles Ahrenfeld & Son vs. same. 1880—F. W. Stemmler & Co. vs. same. 517—Jaffray & Co. vs. United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.
118—Switzerland Marine Insurance Company vs. Steamship Flamborough. 129—Hoboken Ferry Company vs. Tugs J. W. Hall and A. J. White. 132—Hall vs. Ferryboat Paunpeck and Tug A. J. White. 48—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Indian Prince. 133—Briggs vs. Ferryboat Whitehall. 134—Deats vs. Steamboat Sylvan Shore. 29—McRoberts vs Steamer Richard Peck. 106—United States vs. Dumper No. 9. 93 to 101—Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. Dupre. 75—Oldfield vs. Tug Greenville. 55—Kutchings vs. Wilson. 63—Whitman vs. Steamship Holywood. 116—Hawley vs. Steamship Normania. 62—Montosi vs. Tug S. E. Babcock.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; Follett and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
70—Shreve, Crump & Low Co., vs. Holbrook. 53—Hoffman vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 76—Becker vs. same. 85—O'Reilly vs. Utah, Nevada, and California Stage Company. 54—Keller vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 84—Patterson vs. Ongley Electric Company. 37—Trustees of Amherst College vs. Reynolds. 48—Matter of McDougall. 67—Jans vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 74—Pell vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 66—Central Trust vs. New-York Equipment Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class I.—1—Gilmartin vs. Marshall. 2—National Wall Paper Company vs. Pratt Institute. 3—Mills vs. same.
Class II.—4—Bender vs. Leonhauser.
Class IV.—5—Matter of Standard Fire Insurance Company. 6—Dixon vs. Blauvelt.
Class VI.—7—Rosenstein vs. Burros.
Class VII.—8—Monroe vs. Lavino. 9—Martens-Turner Company vs. Mackintosh. 10—Walsmann vs. Everard. 11—D'Hauteville vs. Metropolitan Street Railway. 12—Kearney vs. same.
Class VIII.—13—Stern vs. Stern. 14—Bowery Savings Bank vs. Fountaine. 15—Murphy vs. Davis. 16—Ackron vs. Gans. 17—Pratt vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 18—Well vs. Brady. 19—St. Mary's Lodging House vs. Hayes. 20—Nereshelmer vs. Hamburger. 21—Same vs. same. 22—All American Stove Board Company vs. Palmer. 23—Vosseler vs. Jones. 24—O'Brien vs. Porter. 25—Cohen vs. Inman Brother's Construction Company. 26—Lee vs. same. 27—Lalitz vs. Feist. 28—Scott vs. Stranley. 29—O'Reilly vs. Utah, Nevada, and California Stage Company. 30—Blue Ridge Marble Company vs. Perry. 31—McCaslin Machine Company vs. McCaslin. 32—Matter of Tracy. 24—Elwell vs. McDonald. 35—People vs. Commercial Alliance. 36—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 37—Hawk vs. Marsh Land Company. 38—Matter of Hawkins's Son Brewing Company. 39—Fortmeyer vs. Munsell. 40—Solerno vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 41—Bay Shoe Company vs. Hirsch.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Divorce.—3005—Wunisch vs. Wunsch. 3010—Tuthill vs. Tuthill.
Law and Fact.—2175—Zwinge vs. Kohn. 2182—Same vs. Thall. 2294—Finn vs. Lally. 2318—Exkorn vs. Exkorn. 2896—Yoelin vs. Hall. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2410—Stone vs. Cohn. 2430—Man vs. Cronyne Hall. 645—Yorhis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 2039—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 227—Fera vs. Taylor. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2313—Ross vs. State Trust Company. 2301—Clarkin vs. Margovitz. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.
2926—Walter vs. Bittschler. 192¾—Saunders vs. Agricultural Insurance Company. 2314—Higgins vs. Ridgway. 2885—Fitzpatrick vs. Renehan. 3199—Staff vs. ——. Loewers Gambrinus Brewing Company. 676—Mahon vs. Tower Hill Company. 1380¼—M. Jacoby & Co. vs. Denison. 2580—Morris vs. Dr. Nebus Guarantee Opium Cure Company. 5520—Peyser vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Bridge Railroad Company. 3526—Schwartz vs. Cornell. 3380—Irving Savings Institution vs. Lockman. 3407—O'Meara vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 2948—Reich vs. Cochran. 1437—Buchanan vs. Foster. 1941—Arthur vs. Dalton. 2921—Whitlock vs. Nealon. 3255—Same vs. Company vs. Schrader.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3408.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until May 20.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Bookstaver, P. J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30.
28—Hedin vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 55—Mannostein vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 60—Hart vs. Kohn. 61b—Carter, Rice & Co. vs. Howard.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
846—Dieckerhoff vs. Hiller.
No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
174—Pooler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 175—Fay vs. same. 109—Whiteman vs. same.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.
596—Wells vs. Riggi. 781—Solisnitzky vs. Solisnitzky. 808—Pepo vs. Pepo. 869—Brower vs. Brower. 804—Walach vs. Horack.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
1697—Elze vs. Baumann. 849—Badenberger vs. Flanagan. 1194—Poole vs. Gerken. 659—Goldberg vs. Friedman. 725—Lycett vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1147—Ward vs. Reed. 225—Williams vs. Townshend. 1104—Cogswell vs. Chubb. 1253—Dooley vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1264—Spitzer vs. Kenny. 1311—Shulman vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Railroad Company. 836—Wolff vs. Kinschewsky. 1248—Friedlander vs. Frank. 754—Power vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 916—Bonheur vs. Atwell.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
1125—Gottsberber vs. Providence and Stonington Steamship Company. 1775—Leggett vs. Bayles. 275—Welles vs. Carmichael. 579—Shipman vs. Jefferd. 793—Ferrer vs. The Mayor, &c. 775—Francis vs. same. 1059—Crowley vs. Murphy. 1821—Dahlman vs. Schubert.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
1518—Meehan vs. Eggers. 1186—Dutton vs. Burns. 992—Hilliard vs. Garrison. 1786—Pendergast vs. Sexton. 630—Hastings vs. Central Crosstown Railroad Company. 925—Meyer vs. Fickel.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1253.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1007—Contested will of Leopold Scheuer at 1 P. M.
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—John Markey, Fanny Sugenheimer, Sarah E. Storms, Thomas H. McKenna, William Hahn, Renshaw M. Jones, Catharina Tonsberg, Elizabeth Hellert.
At 2 P. M.—James O'Brien, Rosina Blum, Charles Robinson, Mansury P. Dodin.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street.
Contested Wills.—1067—James Reilly. 1064—James Smith.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 20, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1623—Byrnes vs. Lennura. 1646—Southack vs. Mutual Real Estate Company. 1723—North American Brewing Company vs. Lester. 1600—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Segal. 690—Horwitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 1721—Kegelberg vs. Metropolitan Cross-Town Company. 1759—Townsend vs. Kelm. 1633—Nelson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3945—Richards vs. Barnes. 691—Davidoff vs. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. 1628—Levy vs. Neschafsky. 1396—Kelly vs. O'Connor. 1742—National Exchange Bank vs. Dahlman. 1774—Nulty vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1310—Weil vs. Herter. 1789—Susswein vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 603—Reiss vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company. 1696—J. B. Whaten Brothers & Co. vs. Dunetsky. 1709—Meenagh vs. Lyding. 1729—Mayer vs. Non-Magnetic Watch Company. 653—Kessel vs. Schwarz. 1720—Tober vs. Stinard. 1612—Abendroth Brothers vs. O'Connor. 1717—Riley vs. Snow. Church & Co. 1786—Morgenroth vs. Shapero. 1387—Heuschendorfer vs. Schweitzer. 1627—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Hantt. 1649—Fox vs. Holmes. 1515—David vs Bonheur. 1625—Schott vs. Wertberg Home for Aged. 1636—Tausek vs. Crompton. 1405—Pasco vs. [illegible]. 1309—Eastm[illegible]—Byrnes vs. Baldwin. 1758—Almberg vs. Milliken. 515—Dempsey vs. Baldwin. 1764—Nagel vs. Reinmiller.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1457—Blood vs. Smith. 1576—Emerson vs. Palethrope. 1886—Vogel vs. Alley. 1481—Gordon vs. Magnus. 2019—Bossberg vs. Souther. 1577—Flank vs. Lewis. 1242—New-Jersey Foundry and Machine Company vs. Moore. 275—Dunican vs. Canda. 67—Kelly vs. Handibode. 1337—Delacey vs. Orcutt. 1340—Herrmann vs. Goldman. 2506—Leipziger vs. Sexton. 1797—Here vs. Danes. 3694—Fohalski vs. Tamsen. 3818—Goodman vs. same. 1065—Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company vs. Long Island City. 3153—Dobson vs. Sexton. 3154—Same vs. same. 3151—Curran vs. same. 3152—Goddard vs. same. 2975—Buck vs. Fancher. 1808—Lowenstein vs. Deitz. 1814—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. White. 1827—Hinck vs. Wilmerding. 1828—Henze vs. Weber. 1829—Kyser vs. Schuch. 1842—Transportation Furniture Company vs. Dorman. 1843—Lowenthal vs. Wiltse.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1368—Hotel Vendome Company vs. Ward. 186—Weber vs. Wagner. 1201—Vanderbilt vs. Russell. 777—Klein vs. Hirsch. 2088—Alterman vs. Cunard Steamship Company. 2089—Jacob vs. same. 2090—Bilaski vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 2091—Ashashinsky vs. same. 1591—Prial vs. Mass. 80—Robinson vs. Gray. 1212—Mackinstry vs. Smith. 1529—Press Publishing Company vs. Block. 1506—Baruch vs. Everard. 283—Clemmons vs. Bowman. 1490—Cohn vs. Kahn. 1205—Costello vs. Herbst. 2106—Mull vs. Johnson. 2109—Newkirk vs. Donnell. 2110—Pritchard vs. Volkhardt. 2113—Society Sharis Israel, &c., vs. Sexton. 2114—Baker vs. Hoog. 2115—Ryan vs. Feiss. 2116—Kearney vs. Kraus. 2119—McGlone vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2120—Murphy vs. same. 2121—Meise vs. Yeandle. 2123—Tohoit vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2124—Stimmell vs. Swan. 2126—Damon vs. Knox Presbyterian Church. 2127—Greene vs. Fellows. 2128—The People, &c., vs. Murphy. 2130—Greenspan vs. Netherland American Steam Navigation Company. 2131—Weil vs. Lisner. 2132—Philipe vs. O'Shinsky. 2136—Hart vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 2137—Henrich vs. Loewenstein. 2138—Koch vs. Lumley. 2140—Armour vs. Balz. 2144—Hoffman vs. Loewenstein. 2146—Kaufman vs. French. 2147—Seymour vs. Connor. 2149—Ecclesine vs. De Camp. 2150—Crandall vs. United Staes Net and Twine Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on.
4156—Granier vs. Savirese. 4154—Van Buskirk vs. Briggs. 4190—Townsend vs. Shannon. 4262—Norwood vs. Hiscock. 4255—Wood vs. Bornkamp. 4143—Eichelberg vs. Ryman. 3744—Raynor vs. Zelley. 2873—Ottenberg vs. Constantine. 3993—Crawford vs. Willson. 3775—Genoy vs. Acme Gas Fuel Company. 4153—Gensberg vs. Leimbach. 4137—Jackson vs. Kommel. 4076—Wolf vs. Gombossy. 4077—Same vs. same. 4289—Arnot vs. Brown. 4022—Reed vs. Gerber. 4230—O'Brien vs. Dean. 4288—Dowling vs. Clark. 4248—Foley vs. O'Brien. 4201—Watson vs. Casner.
Highest number reached on regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Recess until May 20.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.
1—John McKenna and William R. Blakeman. 2—Lawrence Grosser. 3—Patrick Garvey and Patrick May. 4—Charles Kelly. 5—Annie Miller. 6—Charles Bodamer. 7—Frank Herman. 8—Thomas Kelley and Frank Malone. 9—Albert Tarrer. 10—John Garvey. 11—James McManus and Jacob Levy. 12—Ottman H. Wagner. 13—Joshua Force. 14—Peter Garrahan. 15—Joseph Denham.
Pleadings.—1—Frederich Dippel. 2—Julius Rosenkranz. 3—Mary Morris. 4—Patrick Herrick. 5—Joseph Parker. 6—Thomas Wilson. 7—Daniel Donnelly. 8—Joseph Weissner. 9—Thomas Rudolph. 10—Adolph Dryer. 11—Otto Steiner. 12—Bessie Fairbanks. 13—William H. Fox. 14—Edward Nigey. 15—Henry Warner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.
1—John Ryan. 2—Antonio Russo. 3—Thomas Ryan. 4—William A. Skinkle. 5—Martin Belmont. 6—Edward Bernard. 7—John Wendel. 8—William Kelly. 9—Arthur W. Searles. 10—Charles Litterer and William Murphy. 11—Julius Kotz and Isaac Cohen. 12—Joseph Smith. 13—John Reed. 14—Vincenzo Bosta. 15—William Kelly. 16—William Lorenzo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Bradley for the People.
1—Irving S. Hunt. 2—Samuel Nathan. 3—Adolph Keller, John McBride, and James Kelly. 4—Henry Bayard. 5—Thomas Harrison. 6—William Smith and Edward Hoye. 7—Patrick J. Byrnes, Patrick Shea, and George Collins. 8—Frederick De Lisle. 9—Giovanni Renaldo. 10—John Murphy. 11—Charles Meyers, James Dwyer, and Theodore Remp. 12—Lena Schott. 13—Emil Forman.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.
Bell vs. Weinstein—George Landon. Mitchell vs. Aldis—E. T. Oldham. Matter of Bauer—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.
Blanchard vs. Jefferson—William G. Choate.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.
Bernhard vs. Kurz—John Fennel.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.
Dugliss vs. Brown—Walter C. Low. Geisenhalmer vs. Canavan—Edward D. O'Brien.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.
Norah S. Gannon vs. Pauline S. Pearsall—George P. Gordel. Josephine E. Carpenter vs. Davis Magee—David Taft.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.
Meyer Saltzstein vs. Leib Kuhl—Adrien G. Finck.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J.—Part II.—Rumsey, J.
1391—Johnson vs. Johnson. 1328—Fannon vs. McNulty. 1335½—First National Bank vs. Broach. 882—Toaspern vs. Toaspern. 457—Walsh vs. Gatje. 181—Fox vs. Burtis. 918—Bates vs. Wechsler. 2072—Phillips vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1066—O'Gorman vs. Consumers' Brewing Company. 1472—Forshay vs. Wood. 1028—Ward vs. Wanzer. 955—Purcell vs. Pain's Fireworks Company. 2006—Brisay vs. Star Company. 2111—Baker vs. Davenport. 1229—Whallon vs. Sprague Electric Company. 1237—Wilder vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1242—McGrath vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 835—Searles vs. Jenkins. 1030—Hannagan vs. Union Warehouse Company. 815—Hooper vs. Morse. 1151—Wardner vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1231—Smith vs. Farley.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1335½.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.; Part 2—Van Wyck, J.
422—Esser, administrator, vs. May. 278—Schoeller, administrator, vs. City of Brooklyn. 1196—Schuyler vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1084—Grass vs. Grossarth. 1047—Spiers vs. Church. 1117—Meister, administrator, &c., vs. Sharkey Monument Works. 1045—Smith vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 977—Cardillo vs. Gallo. 1071—Parfitt vs. Weill. 516—Porter vs. O'Hara. 222—Martin, infant, &c., vs. Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. 530—Stucke vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 985—Ayers vs. Broadway Railroad. 929—O'Keeffe, infant, vs. City of Brooklyn. 1188—Watson vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 855—O'Gorman vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 971—Williams vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 577—Wood vs. Reuther. 578—Pinckney vs. Reuther. 1219—Darwin vs. Reuther. 591—Falkmeyer vs. Meurer. 540—Horwig vs. Grier. 1258—Irvine, Infant, vs. F. H. Palmer Manufacturing Company. 365—Nelson et al. vs. Van Orden. 988—Moore vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J.
243—Hofman vs. Hofman. 246—Fred A. Wells Company vs. Rapelyea et al. 266—Mitchell vs. Mitchell.
For Inquest.—1906—O'Hara vs. Van Orden.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The wills of Patrick Kelly, Ludwig Schuller, Henry H. Snow, Frederick Blohm, Sarah Ford, Christian H. Koch, Anthony McGarvey, Johann Goetz, Peter J. Heffron, Mary Greany, Joseph Welmann, Marcy C. Bulmer, William Nash, William W. Whitehead, and Jane T. Hargous.
The accounting in estate of James Scott. No contested calendar.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI MEETS

Opponents of the New Organization of the Daughters Defeated.

A meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati was held at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon to commemorate the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of the foundation of the society by American and French officers in the Army of the Revolution. John Cochrane, the President, was in the chair.

Among those present were Gen. Alexander Hamilton, Talbot Olyphant, John Schuyler, John Wheelwright Greaton, Richard Varick De Witt, John Barnes Varick, William Keese, Alexander James Clinton, the Rev. Dr. Manius H. Hatton, James S. Van Cortlandt, John L. M. Chrystie, Edward W. Tapp, Nicholas Fish, A. J. Morris, and Charles A. Hoyt.

The business meeting begun at 1 o'clock and lasted until 3:30 P. M. It was followed by a luncheon.

At the business meeting, which was rather spirited, Talbot Olyphant moved an amendment to the by-laws, by which the terms of office of committeemen could be so arranged that the members who had grown old in office could be succeeded by younger men. This motion was opposed by John Schuyler and was defeated.

Then the question of recognizing the new society, known as the Daughters of the Cincinnati, came up. Mr. Olyphant had prepared a set of resolutions, stating that the sons of Revolutionary sires did not approve of the daughters stealing their name.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

THE SALE OF THE WESTMINSTER HOTEL PROPERTY.

A Number of Other Transactions Reported—To-day's Long List of Auction Offerings.

Mr. George R. Read has sold, for Eliza Witt and others of Cleveland, Ohio, the Westminster Hotel property, at the northwest corner of Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, to a client, for investment. Besides the six-story hotel and apartment buildings, there are two others adjoining on Irving Place included in the transfer. The property has a frontage of 175 feet on Sixteenth Street and 146 feet on Irving Place, and contains about 20,000 square feet of ground. It is leased to E. N. Anable at $38,000 per year. The price for which the property was sold is not stated, but was probably over $500,000.

Messrs. Mainhart & Lowe have sold, for Frederick Beck and Charles E. Runk, to Max Weil, the block front on the east side of Edgecombe Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Streets.

Mr. Randolph Guggenheimer has sold, to A. F. Wolf, at $12,000, the lot 25 by 100 at 852 First Avenue.

Mr. E. C. Hoyt has sold the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 59 East Sixty-sixth Street, 20 by 55 by 100.

Mr. Warren E. Dennis has sold, for Leonard Jacob, to Aaron Pennington, the four-story brownstone dwelling at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 60 by 100.

Mr. J. W. Sherman has bought, at $60,000, the fair grounds of the Long Island Live Stock Association, at Huntington.

Mr. Thomas White has sold, to R. L. Burton, at $35,000, the old Albro farm, at Turkey Point, L. I.

At auction in the Trinity Building yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, in partition, at $13,000, to John Cotter Brown, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 455 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5. Mr. Meyer also sold, to Jacob Pizer, at $10,275, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 240 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, at $10,000, to the plaintiff, James Jordan, the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Jumel Terrace, 75 by 76.3 9-16 by irr.

Mr. John N. Golding sold, under foreclosure, at $24,000, to the plaintiff, the New-York Life Insurance Company, the four-story brick dwelling at the northwest corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 19.11 by 100.

Mr. John T. Boyd sold, under foreclosure, at $26,100, to William A. Campbell, the four-story brick stable 458 and 460 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 40 by 99.11.

By order of F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale; 223 West Fourth Street, east side, between Christopher and West Tenth Streets, 25 by 86, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Smyth & Ryan, auction sale, 2,078 Madison Avenue, west side, 16.9½ feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story brick and brownstone dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: 129 West Ninety-second Street, north side, 315 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 336 West Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 101.3½ feet west of Broadway, 25 by 100.5, three-story and basement dwelling; also, lots, 48.1½ by 31.6, on north side of Thirtieth Street, 128.4 feet east of Eleventh Avenue; also, southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 90.11 by 150; also, lot 25 by 100, on east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 158.9½ feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; also, lot 25 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

By James L. Wells, auction sale, lot on west side of Third Avenue, 113.5 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 26 by 124.11 by 26 by 123.1.

By William Kennelly, auctionsa le, 232 Stanton Street, north side, between Pitt and Willett Streets, 16.8 by 100, five-story front and rear brick tenements.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, referee, northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17 by 85, three-story brick and stone dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,675.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, John H. Judge, referee, 49 and 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 363 and 437 feet west of Central Park West, each 18 by 100.5, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $24,150.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 408 Lexington Avenue, west side, 50.2¾ feet south of Fifty-third Street, 16.8 by 75, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Lucien Oudin, referee, 143 West Fortieth Street, north side, 82.9½ feet west of Broadway, 30 by 98.9½, six-story and 8&9-story brick hotel building; also 1,437 Broadway, adjoining, west side, 67.5½ feet north of Fortieth Street, 24.6 by 60.4 by 25.4½ by 67.1½, four-story frame brick-front building.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry W. Sackett, referee, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 125 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,860.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, right, title, and interest of Charles D. Sweeny to Sweeny's Hotel property, on the west side of Park Row, extending to Duane Street, 49.7 by 102.2 by 7.5 by 3 by 67.4 by 22 by 25 by 51, six-story brick building.

At 52 Liberty Street, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: 153 Avenue B, east side, 46.3 feet south of Tenth Street, 23 by 71, four-story and basement brownstone flat; also, northeast corner of Thirteenth Avenue and West Twelfth Street, 89.10 by 199.8, six-story brick building, two-story frame and three-story brick stable, with 89.10 feet of bulkhead and riparian rights.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Vyse Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of Jennings Avenue, by Owen F. Harwetty of No. 1,476 Vyse Avenue, two-story wood dwelling; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 298 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, by George Stolz of 2,966 Third Avenue, four four-story brick tenements; cost, $52,000.

Lenox Avenue, west side, 75.7 feet south of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, by Thomas R. White of 640 Madison Avenue, five-story brick flat; cost, $16,000.

Nos. 552 and 554 West Twenty-third Street, by William Moore of Paris, France, three-story brick shop and office; cost, $6,000.

No. 698 Second Avenue, by Patrick Corrigan, alterations to four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,967 West Street, by Frank Raub, alterations to four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $600.

River View Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, by Anna J. Sturges, alterations to one-story frame factory; cost, $250.

No. 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, by Warren N. Goddard, alterations to three-story brick tenement; cost, $9,150.

No. 636 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, by Wilhelmine Kutzner, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,400.

Nos. 303 and 305 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, by Hellner & Wolf, alterations to two five-story brick tenements; cost, $750.

No. 1,695 Lexington Avenue, by Peter A. Cassidy and others, alterations to four-story brick tenement; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 339 and 341 East Thirty-second Street, by Christian Meyer, alterations to four-story brick tenement; cost, $1,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Washington Avenue, south side, and west side of West Avenue, 110 feet west of C Street, two-story brick produce store, 22 by 100, $3,500; G. W. Thurley, owner.

Washington Avenue, east side, 88 feet north of C Street, similar to above, $3,600; A. Lues, owner.

Washington Avenue, east side, 22 feet north of C Street, similar to above, 22 by 50, $1,800; Mallory & Tuthill, owners.

Washington Avenue, east side, 132 feet north of C Street, similar to above, 22 by 100, $3,200; G. Graham, owner.

Forty-fifth Street, west side, 40 feet south of Tulip Street, ten one-story frame dwellings, 14 by 28, $500 each; Charles S. Taber, owner.

Fourth Street, north side, 19 feet east of Sixth Avenue, five four-story brick flats, four families, 19 by 60, $6,000; Louis Bonert, owner.

West Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of A Street, two-story brick produce store, 25 by 40, $1,800; Berrian Brothers, owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, May 13.

GREENWICH ST, 120 and 122, and 8 and 2½ Albany St; Blanche H. Sherry, by Guardian Hannibal French, to John and Francis S. Sherry $10,000

READE ST, 11; Louise N. Osborne to Georgette Brown and another.. 1

FORSYTH ST, 86 and 88; George W. McAdam and another, executors, &c., of Agnes Porteous to Sanford B. Stifter 25,100

LEWIS ST, 227; Henry W. Mitchell and wife to Mary J. Tedford..... 12,000

DELANCEY ST, 322; Pincus Lowenfell and others to Adolphus Ottenberg 36,000

DELANCEY ST, 313; Bertha Gluck to Nathan Cohen..... 16,050

CHRISTOPHER ST, 18; William Morgan and wife to Emma L. M. Harbaugh 7,500

GOERCK ST, 112; Lena Schwartz and husband to Ray Kaufman.... 11,000

7TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100; Nancy Reiss, trustee of Isaac Hochster, to Moses Hochster..... 1

17TH ST, 133 East; Chester F. Sparling and wife to Alice Wood..... 1

PARK AV, w s, 25 ft n of 35th St, 28x100; Martha G. Farish to Ella F. Gurthie..... 60,000

DOVER ST, s e corner of Water St, 70x34.1x73.9x35.8, and other property; Joseph Goldstein and wife to William D. Phillips 10

2D AV, w s, 70.1 ft n of 34th St, 19.8 x76; William D. Phillips to Joseph Goldstein 10

34TH ST, s s, 316 to 320 East; Joseph Byk to Frances W. Perkins 50,000

81ST ST, n s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 25 x104.4; Urial Lott to Mary R. Lott.. 1

43D ST, n e s, Lot 523, map of Hermitage, 9th Ward, 1-16 part; Stephanie A. Porter to Walden Pell.... 1,000

5TH AV, w s, 100.5 ft n of 52d St, 25 x100; Susan G. Main to Joseph M. Main 10

63D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 100; William K. Aston and wife to Edward J. Berwind 35,000

2D AV, w s, 51.1 ft n of 82d St, 25.6 x75; Mary Flanigan, executrix of Denis Flanigan, to John O'Connor.. 16,000

136TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25 x99.11; Elizabeth Considine and husband to John W. Haaren 1

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; William C. Boyd and wife to Enoch C. Bell 1

123D ST, n s, corner of Park Av, 21x90x irregular; Mary A. Brown and husband to the American Surety Company of New-York..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 81.11 ft n of 105th St, 19x70; Samuel D. Levy, referee, to Frank B. Vanderbeck.. 14,650

129TH ST, s s, 167 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Gustavus Rice and wife to Henrietta Hanauer..... 16,000

GRAND BOULEVARD, n e corner of 130th St, 149.10x100; Henry and Louise Berghorn to John Golla..... 17,000

BENSON ST, s s, east half of Lot 86, map of village of Melrose South; Sarah Prunty, executrix of Michael Prunty, to Alfred Slegman..... 2,250

ORCHARD ST, s corner of 3d Av, 125x114x131.2x100; Mary Brennan and others to Walter C. Smith..... 10

LOTS 102 and 104, map of Peter Clark estate, 75x87.6; Theodore Mihm to Mary M. Brierly..... 416

FOREST AV, w s, Lots 103 and 104, map of Clark estate; also, south part of Lot 102, same map; Mary M. and John J. Brierly to Frank Herr 6,200

5TH AV, s w corner of High Bridge Road, 107.2x85.11x60x128.8; Robert T. Meeks to A. J. Larkin..... 10

OOSTDORP AV, s w s, 25 ft n e of Lot 63, map of lands of Thomas Walker, 25x150, and other property; Norman Freeman and wife to Francis L. Breidenbach..... 3,500

LOTS 1 to 5, map of Edward K. Willard, Woodlawn; Edwin C. Warner and wife to Myron C. Burton..... 1

LOTS 499, 500, 502, and 503, map of lands of Edward K. Willard, Woodlawn; C. Warner and wife to Myron C. Burton..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BERGENER, William, to Christian May, store, &c.; 633 East 11th St, 5 years..... $420, 480

CANNON, Charles M., to James E. Monaghan and another, store; 1,056 Park Av, 5 years..... 1,200

HOFFMAN, Eugene A., to Eugene Thompson; 988 8th Av, 3 years..... 3,000

JENKINS, John J., to Charles C. Dorflinger and Spring St, 3 years.. 850

MANN, Hermann, to Frederick Hoskins and another; 313 West 15th St, 5 years..... 3,400

PATTEN, Thomas, to E. W. Dolphin; 186 and 187 West St, 2 years..... 3,300

SNELL, William, to Ivan Prince; 25 Stanton St, 4 11-12 years..... 1,140

TENNILLE, Charles T., to George H. Cavanagh; 41 6th Av, 5 years.. 2,000

TWINER, Frederick W., to William Montross; 88 Lawrence St, 5½ years..... 840, 1,020

WILLIAMS, Charlotte A., to Benjamin R. Lang; corner of Olivet and Orchard Sts, known as Williams Place, Fordham, 5 years..... 300

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, E. E., and wife, to William R. Walker and others; n s of 73d St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... $24,000

BURTON, Myron C., and wife to C. H. Thorn; Lots 499, 500, 502, and 503, map of Woodlawn Heights, 1 year. 2,000

BEMAK, William, and wife to Annie Engel; 118 Essex St, 1 year... 1,000

BROWER, John, and wife to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 109th St, 3 years..... 20,000

BREIDENBACH, Francis L., to Myra Chapman; Oostdorp Av, part of Lot 63, map of land of Thomas Walker, 3 years..... 1,800

CIRRITO, Joseph, to Joseph Lane; 56 West 65th St, demand..... 1,000

CRAWFORD, Thomas, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 242 and 244 East 119th St, 3 years..... 5,000

COONEY, Mary E., and another to Charles E. Strong; n s of 148th St, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 5 years.. 13,000

COX, William F., to James A. Woolf and another; n s of 144th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 1,500

DOWNEY, Margaret A., and another to Frederick A. Schermerhorn; n s of 148th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 5 years..... 13,000

FARLEY, John T., and wife to Edward Hirsh and others; s s of 89th St, 101.3 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year..... 50,000

FYLES, Sarah E., and another to Union Dime Savings Institution; s s of 94th St, 167 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years..... 6,000

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph, to W. D. Phillips; e s of 2d Av, 79.1 ft n of 34th St, secures lease..... 700

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph, to William D. Phillips; w s 2d Av, 79.1 ft n of 34th St, 1 year..... 10,000

GOLLA, John, and another to Henry Berghorn; n e corn r Grand Boulevard and 130th St, 1 year..... 8,000

SAME to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; same property, 1 year.. 30,000

GRINBERG, Chaim, and wife to M. L. Higgins, as guardian; 362 Madison St, 5 years..... 16,500

HOHMAN, F. B., to A. P. Fitch; 397 Pearl St, 1 year..... 1,200

HEENAN, Michael J., and wife to William H. Macy, jr., and another; n s 142d St, 400 ft e of 8th Av, and adjoining property, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 46,000

SIMERMEYER, Nicholas, and others to Jacob Simermeyer; Lot 21 Orchard St, demand..... 2,812

SHERRY, John, and others to Marie L. Hall and another, committee; s w corner of Greenwich and Albany Streets, 3 years..... 40,000

SPERRY, John J., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 107 East 125th St, 3 years..... 30,000

SEIGMAN, Alfred, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 466 East 109th St, 3 years..... 2,000

UMBERFIELD, John C., and wife to Edward Hirsch and another; n s of 86th St, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 120,000

VANDERBECK, Frank B., to James Black; 1,588 Madison Av, demand.. 7,500

SAME, to Frederick J. Middlebrook; same property, 5 years..... 10,000

WEYHAUSEN, Henry J. P., and wife to George F. Martens and another; 18 Eldridge St, demand..... 600

WARNER, Silvie M., to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; w s of Central Park West, 125.11 ft n or 106th St, 3 years..... 12,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDREWS, William S., as receiver, to C. W. Hartridge, as receiver... $1

BOWERS, John M., and another, executors, to E. V. Bliss..... 5,022

BEAVER, Emily, to Lulu Mander.. 1

BACH, Lewis Z., and another to Judson S. Todd..... 1

BERRIEN, Abraham H., to Solon Berrich 1,250

BLUM, Albert L., to Asa Heinemann and others, trustees..... 1,250

DECKER, Paul G., to Mary Jones.. 1,500

GUNTHER, Johanna, and others, trustees, to Johanna Gunther..... 14,000

HIRSH, Jacob, to Jacob H. Loos... 9,250

HAPPEL, Adam, and another to Michael Fay and another..... 7,741

JACOBS, Corinna, to A. J. Simpson. 9,167

KERWIN, Andrew J., to O. I. Pilat. 1

KATZ, Emanuel, to A. H. Berrick.. 1

LAWSON, Jacob, to William N. Crane, guardian, and others, (five assighments,) 5

MARTIN, Mahlon C., and others, executors, to K. D. Meyer and another, executors..... 47,600

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to the University Club..... 7,142

SAME to Robert H. Coleman, trustee. 36,660

PARIO, Auguste J., to John C. Gulich..... 2,500

REISS, Nancy, trustee, to Moses Hochster 1

SILLECK, Walter P., to G. H. Mandeville 9,000

SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company..... 1

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow 1

SIMPSON, Angel J., to Corina Jacobs 21,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY to Alexander Gilbert, as executor..... 15,000

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow 1

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Mary A. Cavanagh. 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to G. R. Dart and others, (three mortgages)..... 32,500

VER PLANCK, William G., to Mount Morris Bank..... 1,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to F. A. Snow.

WEST, John C., guardian, to J. M. Van Hise and another..... 800

Lis Pendens.

28TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25 ft front; Mayer Gottlieb against Babette Kaufmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

DAWSON ST, s s, 250 ft e of Prospect Av, 50 ft front; Niels Toelberg against John Robinson, owner; T. L. Dillingham, contractor..... $110

HESTER ST, s s, 75.2 ft e of Baxter St, 25 ft front; E. Barbig & Co. against Casper Strobel, contractor; Louisa J. Kick, owner..... 121

STANTON ST, 252; Wm. Rosenfeld against Annie Harris, owner and contractor..... 18

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS TO RAISE $150,000

Money to be Used to Extend the Foreign Missionary Work.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Southern Baptist Convention reassembled to-day, President Haralson in the chair. The Rev. G. A. Nunnelly of Memphis, from the committee to whom had been referred resolutions providing for the appointment of a Church Building Board, reported recommending the adoption of the resolutions. Mr. Nunnelly stated that there are 3,000 organized churches without houses of worship, owing to the lack of system. The Rev. I. T. Tichenor, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, said the adoption of the report meant the dismemberment of the Home Mission Board, to which the convention years ago committed the work of aiding churches in securing houses of worship. The report was rejected by a vote of 155 to 80.

The Rev. A. J. Rowland, Secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society, and the Rev. A. C. Wilkins, Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, made brief speeches. Gen. John Eaton, President of the American Society of Religious Education, ex-Commissioner of Education, made a brief address upon the work of his society.

The Rev. J. J. Taylor of Mobile submitted the report of the Committee on the Financial Policy of the Foreign Mission Board, recommending that the sum of $150,000 be raised for the work next year, apportioned as follows: Alabama, $10,800; Arkansas, $2,400; Western Arkansas and Indian Territory, $600; District of Columbia, $1,200; Florida, $1,800; Georgia, $18,000; Kentucky, $18,000; Louisiana, $2,400; Maryland, $13,200; Mississippi, $6,000; Missouri, $9,000; North Carolina, $9,000; South Carolina, $13,800; Tennessee, $7,200; Texas, $15,000; Virginia, $21,000; other States, $600. The report was adopted.

Discussion of the report of the Committee on Pagan Fields was resumed. The Rev. R. H. Graves, forty years the missionary of the convention in Canton, China, came with a plea that the Church should "go up at once and occupy the land, for we are able to possess it."

Secretary Willingham announced that in the fifty years of the existence of the Southern Baptist Convention its constituencies had contributed $1,800,000 to the cause of foreign missions, and the board had sent 310 missionaries into the field. T. C. Britton, a missionary at Soo-Chow, China, gave a few words of greeting to the convention. The report of the committee was agreed to.

Dr. Kerfoot of the Theological Seminary reported that a reply had been prepared to the communication of the General Convention of Disciples and sent to that body during its session at Richmond. The report of the committee on that part of the report of the Home Mission Board relating to foreign population, read by the Rev. J. T. Christian of Louisville, Ky., quoted the Commissioner of Immigration to the effect that the influx of foreigners to our shores is again greatly on the increase. The report stated that five cities of the United States contained one-sixth of its entire population; that they were dominated by the foreign-born population, and that rum and Romanism dominated the foreign population. The committee recommended increased effort among the foreigners and Indians in the United States. Work in Cuba, owing to the existing war there, will have to be postponed until a more propitious time. The report was discussed by Dr. Christian, the Rev. William Richmond of Baltimore, and A. J. Diaz, a native Baptist missionary in Cuba. This afternoon the delegates from Georgia and their friends were taken to Mount Vernon by Secretary Hoke Smith.

A Self-Confessed Smuggler.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 13.—Henry A. Johnstone, a merchant tailor doing business at Hemmingford, was arrested here to-day, charged with smuggling clothing into the United States. He pleaded guilty, and was held to appear at the United States court, at Buffalo, in September. He had been carrying on a large business in contraband clothing, taking orders, and bringing the manufactured clothing across the line.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...4:44	Sun sets...7:09	Moon rises..12:01	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	11:30	11:38	5:15	5:20
Governors Island	11:52	12:00	5:58	6:00
Hell Gate	1:45	1:53	7:26	7:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Saale, Bremen	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A. M.
Terrier, St. Kitts	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.

Algonquin, Jacksonville	.....	10:00 A. M.
Berlin, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Etona, La Plata	4:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices: 55 Liberty St., N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

CHEAP MONEY.
$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4 1-2, and 5 per cent. Low charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOREST HILL, N. J.—Within 30 minutes of Chambers St. or 23d St. ferry; flagged, curbed, and macadamized streets, gas, water, &c.; houses for sale or rent; lots on easy terms; send for illustrated booklet. FOREST HILL ASSOCIATION, Newark, N. J.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
85 Choice and Valuable Lots
ON
2d AND 3d AVS., 85th, 86th, AND 87th STS.,
BAY RIDGE,
NEAR FORT HAMILTON, L. I.,
30th Ward, Brooklyn.
NEW SHORE ROAD, NEWLY LAID OUT PARK AND DRIVEWAY.
GAS AND WATER ON THE PROPERTY.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON
Tuesday, May 21, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, New-York.
By Peter F. MEYER & CO., Auctioneers.
This will close out the entire holding of the Hamilton Land Co., and will be the last opportunity to get lots at reasonable prices in this fast growing and improving neighborhood.
60 per cent. can remain on bonds and mortgages at 5 per cent. for 1, 2 or 3 years.
Titles guaranteed by The Title Guarantee and Trust Co. free of charge to each purchaser.
Access may be had by the 39th St. Ferry and Electric Railroad, which passes the property; by Bridge, via 3d Ave. Electric Cars; by boat direct from Battery, or 8th Ave. Branch of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad.
For maps and particulars apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway (basement), New-York.
GEORGE METCALFE, Auctioneer,
By order Lucien Oudin, Receiver,
WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES ON
Wednesday, May 15, '95,
AT 1:30 P. M.,
109 Choice Building Lots,
WEST NEW-BRIGHTON,
STATEN ISLAND.
In the very centre of the village.
ALSO,
IMPROVED DOCK PROPERTY,
three hundred and ten feet on the Kill von Kull, with pier privileges extending 300 feet beyond the bulkhead.
Also, the Real Estate, Buildings, Machinery, etc., etc., comprising the plant of the OLD STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.
For terms and particulars of sale apply to Lucien Oudin, Esq., Receiver, 98 Duane Street, N. Y.; George Zabriskie, Esq., Attorney, 21 Broad Street, N. Y.; George Metcalfe & Sons, 143 Broadway, N. Y.; Geo. C. Stayner, Supt., West New-Brighton, S. I.
NOTE.—If the weather should prove stormy, the sale will take place on Friday, May 17, at the same hour.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, May 14,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
under the direction of Lucien Oudin, referee,
1,437 BROADWAY and 143 WEST 40TH ST.,
(ADJOINING.)
1,437 BROADWAY—4-story frame and brick front building, with store; lot 24.6x60.4x25.4½x67.1½.
143 WEST 40TH ST.—4-story brick hotel building, covering lot; size, 30x94.2x30.0x88.8.
THOMAS E. STEWART, Plaintiff's Attorney, 203 Broadway.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

EAST 23D ST., Nos. 209, 211, and 213.
Seventy-three feet by half block; modern fire-proof building; large store floor; can be divided; lofts suitable for high-class manufacturing; passenger and freight elevators; electric light; electric power; excellent location; ready for tenants June 15; terms reasonable; long leases if desired.
APPLY TO
CASS REALTY CORPORATION,
503 Fifth Avenue.
New-York City.
A FEW CHOICE OFFICES TO RENT, AT prices to suit times, in new office building, Traders' Exchange, 80 and 82 Pine St., close to "L" road and ferries; buildings new and thoroughly modern; steel frame, mosaic halls, marble stairs, hardwood finish, sanitary plumbing, rapid elevator, electric light, steam heat, janitor's service, all included; no extras and no dark rooms. Inquire of Janitor, or of ELMER S. SMITH, Agent, 136 Liberty St., New-York.
LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES,
Corner Front and Fletcher Streets, on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., No. 64 Cedar Street.
OFFICE.—$100 a year; ground floor; 66 Grand St., near Wooster; heat, light, and attendance.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT—In West 10th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., for Summer, small furnished apartment; three rooms and bathroom; very moderate rent; references exchanged. Address, immediately, C., Room 62, 27 Pine St.
FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL LET handsomely-furnished apartment. MARLIN, 200 West 57th St.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.,
SHINNECOCK HILLS,
AND OYSTER BAY.
Furnished cottages to rent. Lists now ready.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 LIBERTY ST.
BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE; 10 ROOMS; PARTly furnished; delightful surroundings; Harrison, N. Y.; 45 minutes from city; season or year; reasonable. Apply or address F. A. ABBOT, owner, 44 Broad St., city.

Public Notices.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT

To amend Chapter Seven Hundred and Forty-nine of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-four, entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of lands for public use between the Tenth Avenue and other streets and the Harlem River, in the City of New-York, adjoining and in addition to the lands authorized to be acquired by Chapter Two Hundred and Forty-nine of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety, and Chapter One Hundred and Two of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-three."

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, May 15th, 1895, at 2 P. M.

(Signed,) WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor.
Dated City Hall, New-York, May 6th, 1895.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT

To amend Sections Sixteen Hundred and Fifty-four and Sixteen Hundred and Fifty-seven of Chapter Four Hundred and Ten of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-two, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New-York."

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, May 15th, 1895, at 1 P. M.

(Signed,) WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor.
Dated City Hall, New-York, May 9th, 1895.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT

To ratify and confirm alterations in the map or plan of the City of New-York heretofore made.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on May 16th, 1895, at 3 P. M.

(Signed,) WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor.
Dated City Hall, New-York, May 10th, 1895.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Referees' Notices.

WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—VIRGINIA STUART MACKAY-SMITH and others, as trustees under the will of Ellen E. Ward, deceased, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES F. KELLY and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of May, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, shall sell by public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William W. Fogg, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and known and designated upon a map of the property of the said Ellen E. Ward, made by Samuel E. Holmes, City Surveyor, June, 1869, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by Lot Number 201, (Two Hundred and One,) commencing on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, adjoining Lot Number 200 (Two Hundred) on said map, and distant one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Seventeenth Street; thence running northeasterly along said Lot Two Hundred and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-two feet, to the centre line of the block between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-two feet, to the northerly side of Seventeenth Street; thence easterly along Seventeenth Street twenty-five feet, to the place of beginning. Said Lot containing twenty-five feet in width front and rear, by ninety-two feet in depth on each side.—Dated New-York, May 7th, 1895.

T. F. HASCALL, Referee.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH STREET. —New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ISABEL S. TRIPLER, plaintiff, against BERNARD S. LEVY et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale bearing date the third day of May, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York on the sixth day of May, 1895, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street one hundred and seventy-five feet (393) and six (6) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventieth Street with the westerly side of West End, formerly Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with West End, formerly Eleventh, Avenue, and partly through a party wall, as far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, parallel with Seventieth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Eleventh Avenue, and partly through a party wall, as far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Seventieth Street, and thence easterly and along the said southerly side of Seventieth Street twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning. Be all of the said distances and dimensions more or less

AN ABLE OFFICER RETIRED

Brig. Gen. T. L. Casey the Chief of Army Engineers.

YEARS OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

Millions Have Been Expended Under His Direction for River and Harbor Improvements—His Coast-Defense Work.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The retirement of Brig. Gen. T. L. Casey and the appointment of his successor possess more than passing interest to the general public. Gen. Casey has been since 1888 the Chief of Army Engineers, and to a greater extent than any other officer of the army his work concerns those whose interests are not purely military. The most responsible duty devolving upon the Chief of Engineers is his control and expenditure of the vast sums appropriated yearly for river and harbor work. His military duty, in comparison, is insignificant. To be sure, he has charge of the coast defenses and in time of war will have charge of topographical parties

Brig. Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey.

and pontoon bridge constructors. The principal work of the army Chief of Engineers in these times of peace, however, is the improvement of the navigable waters of the country.

Thomas Lincoln Casey was the senior Colonel in his corps when he was made Brigadier General. He made no application for the position, and, so far as is known, no one appeared in his behalf. His seniority counted for much in his selection, but his record as an engineer and the work he had accomplished in charge of numerous pretentious projects counted for more. The story is told that the then Secretary of War, W. C. Endicott, met Col. Casey one day and spoke of the coming vacancy at the head of the corps. Col. Casey expressed the belief that he would be promoted.

"What right have you to think you will get the place," retorted Mr. Endicott; "the position is one filled by selection, and is a matter for the President to decide."

"I know it is," replied Col. Casey, "and I believe he will select me." And he was selected, taking the oath of office as Chief of Engineers, July 23, 1888.

Gen. Casey was born in New-York, and was a son of the distinguished army officer, Gen. Silas Casey. He was graduated No. 1 in the class of 1852, which included among its members such men as Henry W. Slocum, D. S. Stanley, Jerome Bonaparte, Peter T. Swaine, Alexander McD. McCook, and George Crook.

Casey was first attached to a company of sappers and miners at West Point, and afterward for two years was an Assistant Engineer in the construction of Fort Delaware and works of harbor improvement in Delaware. In 1854 he returned to the Military Academy, this time as assistant instructor of practical engineering, and later, in 1857, when he had become a First Lieutenant of his corps, he was principal assistant professor of engineering at West Point. In 1859 he took command of a detachment of engineer troops in Washington Territory, and until the outbreak of the rebellion he was engaged in work in the unblazed paths of the Northwest. While on this duty he had charge of the construction of a wagon road from Vancouver to Cowlitz River, in Oregon, and selected and surveyed several military reservations on Puget Sound.

Casey's first duty in the civil war was as assistant engineer at Fort Monroe, Va., on the staff of the General commanding the Department of Virginia. He had become a Captain by this time, and, in August, 1861, he was made Superintending Engineer of the permanent defenses and fortifications on the coast of Maine, and on recruiting service for engineer troops. This was the duty he performed until 1866. In the meantime he was engaged on special duty, such as that with the North Atlantic squadron during the first expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C., and as a member of a special Board of Engineers for work at Willet's Point, New-York, and for work in forts in Maine, since abandoned. During the war he was promoted to the rank of Major, and his service gained for him the brevet ranks of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel.

After a leave of absence which followed the war Major Casey became Superintending Engineer of Forts Preble and Scannel, in Portland Harbor, Me. He was engaged on this work until 1877, when he was appointed in charge of the public buildings and grounds at Washington, a position he retained until 1888, a period marked by many improvements in the parks and avenues controlled by the General Government. His administration of affairs in this branch gained for him additional reputation for economical management, without niggardliness, which was often mistaken for the more businesslike quality.

While he was in charge of public buildings in Washington the Government was constructing at great expense of time and money one of the largest and latest of its departmental edifices, the granite structure now occupied by the State, War, and Navy Departments. There had been trouble with contractors, rejections of material, delays in deliveries, and there was promise that the building would never be completed. Col. Casey was assigned to take charge of the construction and completed the building in March, 1888, advertising for bids for the Warwick granite required in the work of construction and interior equipment and disbursing the funds which Congress had appropriated for the great building. At the same time he was placed in charge of the Washington Monument, which had for a generation remained a broken marble shaft on the Potomac Flats. Casey took charge of this structure in 1878 and completed it with the placing of the capstone on Dec. 6, 1884. The grounds were beautified under his supervision and direction. Previous to the resumption of the work of extending the height of the monument, Gen. Casey performed an engineering feat of great interest to the profession, by which the foundation of the monument was strengthened and the monument itself restored to the perpendicular, from which it had been deflected in consequence of defects in the original foundation. In 1874 Casey was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, and in 1884 he was advanced to the Colonelcy.

Since 1888, when he became Chief of Engineers, Gen. Casey's work has been more intimately associated with the commerce of the country than the work of any other Government officer in Washington. He has disbursed a larger sum in his bureau for work directly in his charge than any other officer of an executive branch. The vast sums for river and harbor work have been increased by appropriations for such projects as the State, War, and Navy Department Building, the Washington Monument, the Washington Aqueduct, the public buildings and grounds, and the coast defenses. During the seven years of Gen. Casey's term as Chief of Engineers he has expended for the Government nearly $500,000,000. In the expenditure of the appropriations secured for projects of which he has been in charge there has never been a question as to the honest and economical disbursement of the public funds.

No officer has done more for the protection of our coasts as Gen. Casey. He revived the interest in the defenseless condition of the seaport cities, and for the first time since 1875 he secured in 1890 an appropriation for this work, the purchase of sites, and the repair and preservation of the existing works. His first report as Chief of Engineers urged strongly the construction and maintenance of defensive emplacements. He sought an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the construction of gun and mortar batteries and sub-marine mines. In 1889 he formulated a scheme for carrying out the ideas of a previous Board of Fortifications, which had planned an elaborate system of defense. It is Gen. Casey's arrangement of the expenditures which will be followed for some years, and it is due to his discernment and effort that appropriations were made at that early date for sites for emplacements. The rapid rise in real estate in the very vicinities which were invaluable for locations saved the Government a great deal of money. Gen. Casey went before Congressional committees repeatedly and urged in his official reports the necessity of increasing the coast defenses. The ports first selected for protection by Gen. Casey were Boston, New-York, Hampton Roads, San Francisco, and Washington, and much of the contemplated work at these places has been accomplished.

Gen. Casey fathered a bill to prevent the obstruction of navigable waters and to protect public works against trespass or injury. The effect of this measure was to make any damage or injury done United States property a lien upon a vessel and equipment, the payment of which might be enforced by the Government through the courts.

Gen. Casey corrected some abuses of the contract system early in his administration by removing the restrictions of law which compelled the making of separate contracts for each class of material or labor for each project. The law had sometimes compelled bidders to accept contracts on divisions of work which were by no means profitable, requiring them to convey a costly plant to a distant locality in order to perform an insignificant amount of labor. Gen. Casey also had introduced a bill to prevent obstructions to the navigation of the South Pass of the Mississippi River, and any injury to the works constructed there.

In 1888 he was directed to take charge of the building for the Library of Congress, and his administration of affairs in this particular is characteristic of the officer. A large item of expense has been saved the Government, among other things, by the arrangements Gen. Casey made for the construction of the gilded dome of the building.

Realizing the value of commercial statistics in localities where work of river and harbor improvement are carried on, Gen. Casey arranged for the collection of such material in 1890. Gen. Casey's work has not been confined to river and harbor and coast defense projects. He has not forgotten the needs of his own corps, and has urged whatever he has believed will be of benefit to engineer officers, such as removing a requirement which compelled the examination of officers under conditions which were not calculated to protect or demonstrate their technical ability. Gen. Casey insisted that, instead of being examined by officers of the army generally, engineer officers should be examined as to professional efficiency by a board upon which there should be at least three officers of engineers, senior in rank to the candidate for promotion.

In addition to the duties which naturally fall to the Chief of Engineers, Gen. Casey has been during his term of office charged with the supervision of such matters connected with the construction of jetties and other works at South Pass, Mississippi River, as required the action of the War Department. He has been a member of the Rock Creek Park Commission, a body authorized by Congress to convert a strip of natural country into a park, in the northwest part of the District of Columbia. He has also been a member of the Lighthouse Board and a member of the Commission on Suburban Highways in Washington.

Gen. Casey's retirement was caused by his attainment of the age of sixty-four years, on which occasion all army officers must be transferred from the active list. He will, however, continue in charge of the construction of the Library of Congress Building until its completion, an indorsement by Congress of his work, induced by his conduct of the numerous important affairs intrusted to him, before he was, and since he has been, head of the Army Engineer Corps.

The office of the Chief of Engineers is on the first floor of the State, War, and Navy Building, near the Seventeenth Street entrance, directly beneath the room occupied by Secretary Lamont. The corridor upon which it opens is lined on each side with the apartments used by the subordinate officers and clerks of the branch. The visitor is admitted readily, if he has business, with no superfluous formality or hindrance beyond that which is necessary for the protection of the time of such an officer as Gen. Casey, who has many details of importance to dispose of each day. The decorations in Gen. Casey's room are in excellent taste; the furniture in the Summer is of rattan, and in Winter is comprises the usual leather-covered chairs and sofas of ample dimensions. Like other large main rooms in the building, there is a comfortable fireplace, opposite which is the flat-top desk piled with wicker baskets and bundles of tape-bound papers. It is here that Gen. Casey passes on the gigantic projects for which he is responsible. When money is available for such matters as river and harbor work, the fact is presented to him and he acts on the recommendation of a subordinate officer in whose district the project belongs. If the method of the work and the means of expenditure are approved, Gen. Casey authorizes a call for bids, which, on their receipt, a month later, are submitted to him, with the remarks of the officer in charge. The contract is drawn up and must be signed by Gen. Casey as the representative of the Government. The same form must be followed in each of the thousands of instances, all of which involve sums from a few dollars to many hundreds of thousands. There must be no hasty action: everything must be fully and carefully considered, that the public funds may not be misspent or injury done to public work or injustice wrought to individuals.

Gen. Casey is one of the most industrious officers of the Government. He is punctual, in accordance with the rule of regularity characteristic of the army, and he is systematic, as he must be that there may be no confusion or neglect of official matters. In personal appearance he suggests an abridged Grover Cleveland. He is larger than the average man, with no indication in carriage or motion or work of the sixty-four years which now compels retirement. He walks almost entirely, save when using the cable cars, the Government not providing him with a carriage, as is the case with some of his subordinates. On the streets he walks with a deliberation, which does not mean either leisure or laziness, usually with his head bowed, indicative of the man of studious habits. His personality suggests the "hale-and-hearty" character of earlier fiction. In manner he is direct and positive, with no vestige of inuendo in anything he has to say, and it is this fearlessness and confidence which he admires in others.

If any one branch of his work, of which he may be proud and which entitles him to public commendation, were to be named, it is the progress in river and harbor work, for, during his term, material changes have been made in once unnavigable waters—notably in Galveston Harbor and Gedney Channel—changes which add to the commercial value of our ports and increase the prosperity of our towns.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Annual Report of the President—The Number of Visitors and Improvements.

The annual report of Morris K. Jesup, President of the American Musuem of Natural History, has been published. The report, in part, is as follows:

"The number of visitors to the museum during the year has been 623,151. Under the Laws of 1893 and 1894, the sum of $550,000 was granted to build a further addition to the museum, and it is a reason for congratulations alike to the city and to the Trustees that the work will be completed within the appropriation.

"Arrangements have been made for the purchase of Emmon's Second Alaskan Collection, by which a stipulated amount is to be paid annually for five years.

"The lectures delivered by Prof. Bickmore of Columbia College have been largely attended, and the interest in other lectures has also been increased.

"The Jesup collection of North American woods has been enriched by a small number of rare species, hitherto unknown, at the expense of the donor.

"The J. P. Morgan collection of gems has been added to by purchase and donation.

"The past year has been marked by an unusual increase of material to be added to the department of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes.

"The growth of the collections has always exceeded the facilities for their display, and as a result we are very much in need of additional space."

BROOKLYN TROLLEY COMPANY APPEALS

The Nassau Electric Road Can Neither Be Operated Nor Extended.

The order of Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of the Supreme Court, in the case of John Adamson against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, whose franchise, granted by the City of Brooklyn, was declared void, was filed in the Clerk's office, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Counsel for the Nassau company has made a motion to have a hearing on the appeal set down for May 24.

Under the order the company cannot do any work on the construction of their lines nor operate them within the city pending a hearing of the appeal, but work will be continued on the lines in the suburbs.

Mr. Faure Calls on the Mayor.

Commissioner of Charities and Corrections Faure called on the Mayor yesterday afternoon. He refused to state the nature of his visit. Police Justice Ryan and District Attorney Fellows also called.

PASSENGERS DID NOT LAND

Now It Is Said They Were Influenced by the Inspectors, Who Do Not Favor the Night Rule.

Surveyor McGuire is investigating the conduct of the Inspectors of his force who were detailed Friday night to facilitate the landing of the passengers of the White Star steamship Britannic. The passengers did not avail themselves of their privilege to land.

Since H. Maitland Kersey, the agent of the line, had been one of the most earnest advocates of the change in the rules so that landing after dark might be permitted, the course of the passengers was used to make it appear that the new rule had failed at its first trial.

Inquiries disclosed that the Inspectors had not a little to do in keeping the passengers on board. Before the rule went into effect Inspectors received $2.50 each for extra night work. The new rule cut off this additional pay, but it was intended to make up for it by relieving the night men from duty the next morning. This change the men did not like. The information that has reached Surveyor McGuire is that they tried to throw the rule into disfavor by making it appear undesirable. It is said that they went among the passengers and asked them if they intended to submit to being driven ashore at night.

The passengers were worked into a resentful mood, and declared that they would remain on the ship. This enabled the men to report a failure of the rule. There were twenty-three Inspectors detailed to this ship. The Surveyor said yesterday that not one would escape punishment who had engaged in any such conspiracy as that reported.

Agent Kersey said yesterday that he hoped the Inspectors would be disciplined if the reports were true. He has favored the new rule as a benefit to travelers, and thoroughly believed in it. His line, he said, regarded it as a vast improvement over the old way, and would advise passengers to avail themselves of it.

The passengers on the Augusta Victoria, which came up the same night as the Britannic, were all landed that night. It was said that the Inspectors detailed to the Britannic took the course charged against them to make Mr. Kersey uncomfortable for having advocated the new rule, and the Inspectors sent to the Augusta Victoria hastened their work in Hoboken in order to show the difference of feeling toward the two lines. This will be investigated, although it seems far from probable. The Hamburg-American Line also favored the new rule.

Collector Kilbreth would not discuss the complaints against the Inspectors, but he spoke determinedly of the new rule, as if convinced that it would be successful in operation. He said:

"There may be some dissatisfaction among the Inspectors over the new method, but I do not care to discuss that now. All I care to say is that the new rule has been tested and found to work successfully, and that it will be continued. As to the refusal on the part of many of the Britannic's saloon passengers to have their baggage examined on Friday night, it must be remembered they were not familiar with the new rule, and may have misconstrued its real intent and working."

FOR THE NEW ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

The Committee on County Affairs Considering the Reapportionment.

The Committee on County Affairs of the Board of Aldermen, which has the work of reapportioning the city into thirty-five Assembly districts in charge, met in the office of Alderman W. M. K. Olcott, in Warren Street, yesterday, and further discussed the reapportionment.

This committee is just now doing all its work in secret. The project of making a preliminary report to the Board of Aldermen has been discussed, but not definitely decided upon. Several of the Senate districts have already been gone over, and the Assembly districts in them have been temporarily marked out.

All divisions of Assembly districts thus far made are subject to change, and nothing of value can be obtained as to the reapportionment until the committee prepares its final report to the board.

Mr. Olcott said yesterday that there was little chance that any report would be made to the board until the second Tuesday in June. It was learned that the Republicans are figuring that three Republican Assembly districts can be carved out of the Fifteenth Senate District and three out of the Nineteenth Senate District, thus making six certain Republican districts. They also figure that they can make three of four other districts close in which Republican chances will be good.

Eleven of the twelve city Senate districts will contain three Assembly districts each, while the Twenty-first Senate District, in the annexed district, will contain two Assembly districts.

The committee will give no public hearing on the reapportionment before the final adjustment of the lines.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Alexander Stewart, proprietor of the Stewart House, at 1,452 and 1,454 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Edward J. Knauer, without preference. Mr. Stewart has kept an oyster saloon for twenty years or more at 132 Third Avenue. He leased the Stewart House a couple of years ago, and, it is said, he has a twenty years' lease at $32,500 to $35,000 a year rental. Knevals & Perry, attorneys for Mr. Stewart, said yesterday that the assignment was for the purpose of calling his creditors together to see whether Mr. Stewart shall go on or not with the hotel. He was pressed by a creditor, and did not want any one to get an advantage over another. The hotel is paying now, it is said. The liabilities are not known.

—An attachment for $7,203 has been received by the Sheriff against the Virginia Jockey Club in favor of Hugh D. McIntyre of Brooklyn, who was Secretary of the club. The amount represents $5,900 for services as Secretary and for overseeing the race track at Alexandria, Va., between July 2, 1894, and May 4, 1895, and $1,303 on an assigned claim of the New-Jersey Jockey Club for 1,608 chairs and other articles sold to the first-named club in October, 1894, at Brooklyn. The attachment was served on the Western Union Telegraph Company, to attach any money in its hands belonging to the club.

—Judge McAdam of the Superior Court yesterday set aside the assignment of the Scandinavian and Finlanders' Emigrant Company for the application of Edward M. Muller. The Judge said the assignment was made for the purpose of hindering, delaying, and defrauding the creditors; that it purports to transfer all the property of the company, but shortly prior to the assignment, and being insolvent, the company transferred money and property to a large amount to other parties which should have gone to the assignee for the creditors.

—Frank H. Matthews of Milton, Mass., doing business in Boston as a wool merchant, has filed schedules in insolvency. His liabilities amount to $319,953, and his assets consist of stocks of wool and various claims. He offers his creditors 25 cents on the dollar, payable in ten days after the court confirms the composition offer. His heaviest creditors are Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, $188,900; Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company, Boston, $92,000; Boylston National Bank, Boston, $10,000; J. H. Burt & Co., Mattapan, $11,000.

—George P. Gordel has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Pauline Spofford Pearsall, on the application of Norah S. Gannon, who obtained a judgment against Mrs. Pearsall on Nov. 16, 1894, for $7,210, on which there is $5,195 still due. She is interested in the estate of Paul Spofford, and also has personal property in the Manhattan Storage Company. It was stated that she is outside of the State, but where could not be ascertained.

—Three attachments against Edward W. or Ellington W. Ward, doing a woolen manufacturing business as A. W. Ward, agent, at Worcester, Mass., has been received by the Sheriff in favor of Joseph H. Courtenay of Brooklyn for $3,000 on notes, E. M. Moer's Sons for $1,348, and John H. Lyon for $736. The Sheriff levied on equity in consigned goods in the hands of a Worth Street commission merchant.

—William Porter Allen has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Dr. Charles C. Osborne of 117 West Eighty-first Street, on the application of James G. Dimond as executor. Dr. Osborne is directed to deliver to the receiver his office furniture, surgical instruments, and library, except so much as is exempt by law.

—Charles H. Bosworth was appointed receiver of the Big Muddy Coal Company by the United States Court at Springfield, Ill. The receivership was ordered at the instance of holders of $250,000 of third-mortgage bonds.

—G. Rice & Co., merchant tailors at 21 West Forty-second Street, have given a bill of sale, through George W. Galinger, to secure A. Origet & Co., creditors, whose claim is about $1,800.

—Executions against the Piqua Club Association in favor of F. M. Orton & Co for $2,025 and Henry F. Moore for $1,269 have been received by the Sheriff.

SECOND BATTERY BREAKS CAMP

Its Three Days at Van Cortlandt Park the Most Successful Ever Passed—Inspection by Gen. McLewee.

After a rainy day and a wet night, the three days in camp of the Second Battery of the National Guard of New-York ended with a final drill and inspection under a clear sky.

From breakfast until assembly call sounded, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the men were employed putting the camp to rights, inspecting trappings, cleaning saddles, spurs, and sabres. The guns were given their final polish, the horses were groomed, and when Inspector General F. C. McLewee arrived with his aides, Cols. G. F. Green and F. I e, at 10 o'clock, the camp was in apple-pie order.

The battery formed at the north end of the parade grounds, and then marched past Gen. McLewee, who was stationed with his aides on the west side of the grounds, in front of the old Van Courtlandt mansion. The march was started at a walk, then broke into a brisk trot, and ended with a charge at full gallop.

Muster call was then sounded, and the brigade formed on the east side of the ground, in front of the line of tents, and was inspected. Then followed the complete battery drill, consisting of the mount, formation, charge, firing to front, right, left, and rear in quick succession.

All of these manoeuvres were done at a walk, trot, and gallop, with great precision and accuracy. In commenting on the work of the battery, Gen. McLewee said the manoeuvring was excellent, the distances, intervals, and alignments in each being exact and perfect in precision.

The firing was done by single pieces, platoons, and battery. Thirty rounds were fired, including a salute of three rounds to Gen. McLewee.

Owing to the fatigue of the men and horses, the battery drill for the afternoon was omitted, and at 3 o'clock Capt. Wilson gave the orders to break camp. In less than an hour not a sign of the camp was left, except a few piles of straw, which a farmer from near-by was loading on his cart.

Gen. McLewee and the officers of the brigade, including Capt. Davis, First Lieuts. G. E. Pasco, and W. L. Flannagan, and Second Lieut. L. F. Sherry, pronounced the camp the most successful one ever held, despite Sunday's rain. Dr. A. W. Jacobus, formerly Sergeant of Troop A, who volunteered to act as Surgeon, spent his time in luxurious idleness. Not a man was sick.

At roll call, eighty men and four officers answered, one man only being absent. The brigade marched at 4 o'clock, going by King's Bridge Road, Broadway, and the Boulevard, and reached the armory at 8 o'clock.

PROSPEROUS WORK OF A PARISH

Large Special Collection at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament.

The Rev. M. A. Taylor, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, West Seventy-first Street, announced on Sunday that the special collection ordered by him amounted to $27,000. This large contribution illustrates the remarkable growth of the west side.

The congregation of the Blessed Sacrament took possession of the small structure in which they worship about seven years ago. At that time the experiment of a new church in that neighborhood was regarded unfavorably, as the large church of the Paulists, at Fifty-ninth Street, it was assumed, would be a sufficient accommodation for many years. But the Church of the Blessed Sacrament has grown rapidly. It has five morning services each Sunday, and a Sunday school that ranks in attendance with almost any of the other churches of the city.

The rector, Father Taylor, in all matters that pertain to the welfare and advancement of the church and its members, is active and earnest. He commands the respect of his neighbors of all denominations, the location of the Blessed Sacrament being within what is known as the "west side church circle."

The membership of the church includes a large number of men prominent in business and professional circles, among others Paul Dey, Standard Oil Company; John A. McCall, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company; W. H. Geishenen, President of the Garfield National Bank; ex-Mayor Grant, Thomas F. Ryan, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Cable Company; John A. Eginton, Aimé Reynes, J. T. and J. A. Farley, J. D. Silo, John J. Mitchell, Theodore Tack, Francis P. Burke, Myles Tierney, W. C. Orr, James G. Johnson, and C. G. Pratt.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 18 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship J. W. Taylor, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per J. W. Taylor";) at 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia; at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen; at 2 PM for St. Kitts and Demerara direct, per steamship Terrier; at *3 PM for Belize, per steamship Espana, from Mobile.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Washington, from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Bolena.

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Herain, from Mobile.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Taff, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Taff";) at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Suldal, from Mobile; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May *24 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 10, 1895.

CHURCH FAIR LOTTERIES ILLEGAL

Brooklyn Sewing Society Much Disturbed at Being Deprived of that Source of Amusement and Profit.

The Ladies' Sewing Society of the Trinity Lutheran Church, Twenty-second Street, near Third Avenue, Brooklyn, are not at all pleased with the new Constitution. They had intended to hold a fair, and some of their goods were to be sold by lottery.

Some one said that the new Constitution would not allow this to be done, and that the women would make themselves liable to arrest if they did so. The matter was referred to the Rev. Dr. M. H. Hegge for advice, and he asked George F. Elliott, the counsel for the Law Enforcement Society, to decide the question.

Mr. Elliott, who is interested in church work, has written a lengthy opinion on the question, which he has sent to Pastor Hegge. In this opinion he says that Section 9 of Article I. reads as follows:

"Nor shall any lottery or sale of lottery tickets be authorized or allowed within this State, and the Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offense against any of the provisions of this section."

He then refers to various cases on which the same subject has been dealt with by eminent jurists, and continues:

"It would seem that at a church fair where a person buys a ticket for a small sum with a chance of getting something greater in value than the money which he has paid for it represents, all the elements of a lottery must exist.

"Therefore, I would say, as matter of law and within the full scope and meaning of the Constitution, the method of sale to be adopted by your sewing society is clearly a lottery within Section 9, of Article I. of the revised Constitution of the State of New-York, and for that reason should be forbidden by your church corporation."

This is a great drawback to the Ladies' Sewing Society, as in past years the lotteries have not only been a source of great amusement, but also of pecuniary gain.

COL. OCHILTREE SAW NO FIGHT

Declares Part of a Story False—MacCaleb Says He Struck Rosenkrands.

A very much exaggerated account of a quarrel between Baron Rosenkrands and Thomas MacCaleb, a member of the Calumet Club, appeared in a sensational newspaper yesterday morning.

Col. Ochiltree was alleged to have separated the combatants as they about to annihilate one another in front of the Waldorf Hotel on Sunday.

"So far as I am concerned, the story is absolutely false, and a fake from the start," said Col. Ochiltree to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. "I have not seen Rosenkrands for three years, and never even heard of MacCaleb. I did not witness a fight yesterday, nor did I know anything about the terrible combat until I read it in the paper this morning."

Mr. MacCaleb was interviewed at the Calumet Club. He said there had been a difference of opinion between the Baron and himself. It was not over an actress, as alleged, or any woman, and there had been no challenge to fight. During the quarrel he had slapped the Baron in the face, he said.

Baron Rosenkrands is employed by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was not at his desk yesterday.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Cook's Tours.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Thos. Cook & Son's famous **Tourist Agency** for facilitating and simplifying travel has been in successful and continuous operation for over **half a century.** A large staff of trained agents, assistants, interpreters, &c., are stationed in all chief cities throughout the **United States** and **Canada, Europe, Africa,** the **Holy Land, India, China,** the **Straits Settlements, Australia,** and **New-Zealand,** at the firm's offices. In **Europe Cook's** interpreters are placed at all principal railroad stations and steamboat landings to assist clients. Having this complete and old established organization at their service gives their patrons

A GREAT ADVANTAGE

over ordinary travelers, as regards **comfort, security,** and **economy** of **time** and **money.**

Among the arrangements for the **Fifty-fourth Season** are the following:

Europe. Weekly personally conducted parties, covering all routes, by leading Steamship Lines. Fares, **$185.** to **$885.**

Egypt & Palestine. Special Fall Tour to the **Holy Land,** Egypt, and the Nile from New-York, **Sept. 24.**

Round the World. Annual parties for the Grand tour (twenty-fourth season) leave **Aug. 24, Oct. 1,** and **Nov. 11.** Six months' tour.

Summer Cruises. From **New-York, July 13,** and **Aug. 7.** Special Yachting Cruises to the **Maritime Provinces,** &c. Two weeks' delightful cruising, **$75.** and upwards.

INDEPENDENT TICKETS

by every Steamship and Railroad Line, and over every tourist route in the world, at advantageous rates. Descriptive Programmes Free.

No charge for estimates or information.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines,
261 & 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

16th Year.—DE POTTER'S

SELECT PARTIES

leave New-York June 12, per "New-York," for **Tour of Norway, North Cape, Sweden, Russia,** &c. June 22, per "Etruria," annual **Long Summer Tour of Europe.** June 26, per "Friesland," VACATION TOUR. Each tour a veritable Voyage de Luxe. Programmes free. A. DE POTTER, 1,122 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic,	May 15, 10 AM	Britannic,	June 12, 10AM
Majestic,	May 22, 3 PM	Majestic,	June 19, 2 PM
Germanic,	May 29, 10 AM	Germanic,	June 26, 9 AM
Teutonic,	June 5, 3 PM	Adriatic,	July 3, 3 PM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Massachusetts, May 18.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, May 18, 1 P. M.
S. S. Veendam.....Saturday, May 25, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat. May 18, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat. May 25, 5 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Jacob...Sat. June 1, 8 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $110. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA .....June 4, 3 P. M.
BELGIC .....June 15, 2 P. M.
PERU .....June 24, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 3, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**
EMPRESS OF INDIA, June 3; Aug. 5; Oct. 14.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, June 24; Aug. 26; Nov. 11.
Exhibition—Kyoto—Japan, open till July 31.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.**
WARRIMOO, June 16. MIOWERA, July 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Jack'ville direct, W., May 15,10 AM
SEMINOLE, Chas & Jack'ville, F., May 17, 3 PM
IROQUOIS, Jack'ville direct, Tues., May 21, 3 PM
CHEROKEE, Char'ston only, Tues., May 21, 3 PM
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